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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Question of Emancipation—What the Secessionists Say and Do in Paris—Mason and Slidell Both There—Minister Dayton's Receptions—Mr. Seward's Circular on Mexican Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 18, 1862.

The discussion in Congress on the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the expediency of Government furnishing compensation to States desirous of emancipating their slaves, has produced in France some criticisms not without their value. In the first place, that at such a crisis there should be opposition to these measures in Congress has proved a source of great astonishment to French writers. They cannot understand how the representatives of the Border States, of those States which have suffered most by the war, and must always suffer most by any troubles growing out of the institution of Slavery, should be so tenacious in the maintenance of an institution carrying for them such evils in its train. This opposition to the measures of the dominant party in Congress gives the impression to foreigners that ours is a false republicanism, that our patriotism is but local and not exalted enough to cover the whole country, that there is too much antagonism in the American character, too great a diversity of opinions and of individualities, and especially too ardent a defence of each man's local interests to the neglect of the central power, for any prolonged stability in the present institutions and greatness of the country. Whether as a Republic or an Empire, the glory of every Frenchman is in the name of France, and although Lille in the north makes its money in wheat, Rouen in the centre in cottons, and Lyons in the south in silks, and although the habits and dialects of the people of the extreme sections differ so widely as to restrict largely their intercourse, and to make them strangers to each other, they are yet all animated by the same pride in the name of their common country; they appreciate the value of combined power, and are willing each to renounce a certain proportion of their local interests in order to perpetuate the glory and the greatness of the nation. In other words their patriotism is National, not sectional. With a people animated by such sentiments, it is not difficult to conceive how they should be astonished at the dangers which threaten the great Model Republic from an antagonism of sections and opinions, and more especially as these antagonisms grow out of an institution belonging to another age, and which, of all other places in the world, ought not to be found in a Republic.

For a few days past the Secessionists have professed to feel a new confidence in the success of their enterprise. A report, published in England, of the prospective wants of cotton, furnished matter for a revival of their hopes of a recognition, and the prolonged resistance of Island No. 10, and the anticipated sortie of the *Merrimac* and other iron-clad boats, gave hopes of a check to the Union successes. But to-day we have received the glorious news of the defeat of Gen. BEAUREGARD at Pittsburgh, Tenn., and of the capture of Island No. 10, so that probably the momentary revival of hopes has been by this time destroyed.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, both of whom are now at Paris, keep up the faith of their Southern friends by assuring them, in the most positive way, that everything is going on admirably in the South, and that the success of the rebellion is a certainty. The work these gentlemen have taken upon themselves is likely to keep them busy from this time on. The *Indépendance Belge* says that Mr. SLIDELL has been received by the Emperor, and that His Majesty gave Mr. S. to understand that he might hope for an intervention at no remote period. I believe I may state, with certainty, that there is no truth in this report. Mr. SLIDELL's Thursday receptions at his house in the Champs Elysées are, I understand, largely and fashionably attended.

Last week were closed the popular series of weekly receptions given through the Winter by Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister, and by Mr. BIGELOW, the American Consul. At Mr. DAYTON's last reception, which was attended by a numerous and fashionable assemblage, there were present, among other notabilities, Mrs. ADAMS, wife of the American Minister at London, and Miss ADAMS, Mr. THURLOW WEED and Miss WEED, and Mrs. PIKE, wife of the American Minister at the Hague, and Miss PIKE.

M. DUPANLOUP, the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, has lately ordered all the Clergy in his Diocese to pray for the emancipation of Slavery in the United States. In his published circular the learned Bishop gives his reasons at length for this step. He approves highly of the emancipation doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN, and declares that, however the present conflict in the United States may terminate, all good Christians ought to pray that its end may be the destruction of the abominable institution of Slavery.

Mr. SEWARD's last circular on Mexican affairs, which the French journals have just found in the *Diplomatic Annual*, has had a great success. Some journalists call it curious, others remarkable, while the friendly papers all point to it as an evidence of the inutility of pushing any further into the Mexican complication. The circular has had, without doubt, an excellent effect.

It would be a most desirable thing if a stop could be put to the exportation from the United States to France of the portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, unless some better ones can be sent out than those which now fill the shop windows of Paris. The person represented in these pictures, looks so much like a man condemned to the gallows, that large numbers of them have been imposed upon the people here by the shopkeepers as DUMOLLARD, the famous murderer of servant girls, lately guillotined near Lyons. Such a face is enough to ruin the best of causes; and people read the name inscribed under it with astonishment, or rather bewilderment, for the thing appears more like a hoax than a reality.

Since the famous fight in Hampton Roads, we are threatened with an invasion of wearing apparel—bonnets, hats, jupes, crinolines, etc., named after the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. A certain new dish has been called by the cook who invented it, *poulet blindé*, because it is *cuirs-assés!*

The famous pugilist JOHN C. HEENAN has been staying a few days at the Hotel du Louvre, and has just returned to England to commence a series of exhibitions under an engagement with his old antagonist and now friend, TOM SAYERS.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Suspense About American News—Present Position of the European Powers—Future of America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 18, 1862.

Our last news from America left everything in suspense. We feel it here as much, perhaps, as you there. Distress increases in Lancashire. Dullness broods over England. There is hope of a good harvest, but there is also the dread of great trouble and suffering, if the war be not speedily ended. There is, therefore, a real anxiety, as well as a great curiosity to hear of the results of the siege of Island No. 10, of New-Orleans, and of the operations in Virginia. The second battle of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* interests all Europe, and the news by the next arrival will be looked for with great impatience.

A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has presented an address to the American Minister, kindly approving of the action of the American Government on the Slavery question, and suggesting a few improvements. The Abolition Party in England is in favor of the war, just so far as it promises freedom to the negroes. It has no other interest in the preservation or restoration of the Union. It sympathizes with PHILLIPS and GARRISON in this matter. The supposed welfare of the negro is the first consideration—the Union quite a secondary affair. Mr. ADAMS received the delegation with formal courtesy, and his reply to their address was cold and cautious.

When the war is ended, Americans look forward to a settlement of pending questions with England and the European Powers. This is well understood here, and freely admitted. When the *Times* discusses iron-clad ships, Armstrong guns and coast fortifications, it is with sole reference to two Powers—France and America. These are the only ones she fears or dreads. A possible war with France and a dreaded French invasion swell the Budget and keep up the income tax. But now America comes into the field, a great military Power, with an army larger than that of France, and the prospect of a most formidable navy. Here are two possible foes, each far stronger than England can be on the land, and each likely to be her equal on the seas. Could she be sure of the alliance and friendship of one, she need not fear the other. England and France united might defy the world, at least for twenty years to come. England and America, cordially united, could have nothing to fear from all other Powers. But if France and America were to unite, where would England be? Russia was once the ally of England, and may be again—when the Crimea is forgotten. Austria has been England's firm and powerful ally—but Austria will not soon forget that the present Government of England has promoted the revolution in Italy, and given its whole moral influence to VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI.

It is well for the American statesman and publicist to look over all this ground. France is building up an ally in Spain, and will make a strong effort to have another, perhaps not VICTOR EMANUEL, in Italy. The Suez Canal, of which England has been so jealous from the beginning, is said to be a success. When the waters of the Red Sea and those of the Mediterranean are united, and Marseilles is the great entrepôt of oriental commerce, and French influence is supreme in Italy, and Mexico, Cuba and St. Domingo are French or Spanish, what will be the position of England? And what will be the policy of America toward these European Powers? The next ten years will be most eventful ones for America.

The position of England, even now, is full of humiliation. It is hard to confess it. John Bull is surly where Brother Jonathan is frank. But it comes out in his grumblings. The Emperor looms up before him everywhere—everywhere thwarts and humbles him. The Emperor got him into a terrible scrape at Sevastopol, and then made peace, when he had just got ready to fight. The Emperor keeps the Pope at Rome, and protects Francis II., who is using his immense wealth to stir up disaffection in the Italian kingdom. The Emperor is opening a new route to the East Indies and China. The Emperor is assuming the protectorate over Mexico, and England can do nothing but grumble, lay heavier taxes, and try to build iron-clad ships as fast as they are built in France. Is not this an ally worth having?

When the war is ended, which, I presume, we may now look forward to as an event no longer distant—when the Southern States have been brought under subjection to a central Government, too strong to be resisted—when the vexed question is in some manner definitely settled—America will have to define her own position, and fix her status as the most powerful of nations, and the one destined to have the most controlling influence in the future of civilization.

MONADNOCK.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Effect of War News on Buenos Ayres—Sale of Vessels—Trouble—No Secession Flag Here—U. S. Man-of-War Pulaski—History—Unfitness—U. S. Minister, Mr. Palmer—J. B. Bond, Esq.—Foreign Ministers—a Headless, Memberless Government — Gov. Mitre — Varied Abilities — San Fernando Railroad — Our New United States Consul Arrived — Vessels go in Ballast — Why it is so—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, March 1, 1862.

The recent threatening of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain has affected the quiet La Plata as would a terrific storm. For more than a month all the vessels that came in stayed, except here and there an adventurous bark. Purchases for the United States or for England were nearly suspended. One American vessel, the *Brothers*, was sold to sail in future under a German flag, and two Baltimore vessels changed flags.

This last event had some significance and resulted in teaching some valuable lessons. They were the *Paladin*, Capt. WILSON, and the *Pyrmont*, Capt. OLIVER. They were so sold as to pass under the flag of Buenos Ayres, but as Buenos Ayres is only a State she has no national flag, no treaty with the United States, and hence these two vessels, if before exposed to seizure at home would still be in the same danger. And if molested at sea they must rely on the moral value of a flag which has neither navy nor army behind it, nor even a recognized people.

Thus far no secession bunting has floated in this harbor. It would be a pity if the *Sumter* should come among the rich shipping of these waters, for, (do I endanger public safety with the revelation?) there would be very little opposition. We have as the armed guardian of United States commerce in these waters one solitary steamer, and of what power? Let me astonish you. The *Pulaski* once filled a low destiny as a ferryboat at Pensacola, or rather she was built for a towboat. Hence speed, size, beauty and convenience were ignored from the first, and she is now old, weak and slow. She was brought here with the famous Paraguayan squadron, but was so unfit for sea that the Admiral declared he would not send as baggage by her the value of a pair of boots. Her boiler presents exposed to cannon of an enemy, a surface of 28 feet long and 8 feet high. She carries three 12-pounder Dalghren howitzers. She is of deep draught, hence unfit for rivers; cannot sail at all, and moves miserably slow under full steam. Altogether she is laughed at by all foreigners, and is a pitiful advertisement of our navy. As a memento of Secretary TOUCEY, or as a mere flag-staff she will answer, but for nothing else.

The United States Minister, Hon. R. M. PALMER, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city from Parana, and is in exceedingly delicate health. He is under the best medical treatment of the city, and, though he has resigned, he will not begin his journey homeward until he is somewhat improved in health. In his short residence here he has won golden opinions. J. B. BOND, Esq., of New-York, has also returned to this city. His mission to South America was connected with the ever-during claims on Paraguay.

All representatives of foreign Governments have now left Parana. The National Government is in a state of complete dissolution; there is no President, Cabinet or Congress, no army, or navy, or treasury. Nearly all the provinces have now united in peaceably asking Gen. B. MITRE, Governor of Buenos Ayres, to call a National Convention for the reorganization of the Federal Government. This, it is understood, will soon be done. All eyes are turned toward Gen. MITRE as the President. Gen. MITRE is about forty years of age, taciturn, thoughtful, well read, a poet, a historian and an orator. He is evidently a man of peace, and the country hopes for great prosperity under his leadership.

Two or three days ago the San Fernando Railroad celebrated the breaking of ground, in the presence of the Governor, Cabinet, foreign Ministers and several hundred delighted citizens. The Company, officers, engineer and materials are all English.

The bark *Harpswell*, which brings the new Consul, P. ROWAN HELPER, for this port, arrived this morning, but I have not yet seen him, nor heard of his reception.

So many vessels of the United States never before clustered in this little harbor. Many are going away in ballast, not because there is still fear of war with Great Britain, but because while Europe trembled with the fear, letters of credit that arrived generally required that goods should be shipped by vessels held to be neutral in case of such a war.

There await purchase in this market 360,000 arrobas (25 lbs.) of wool, and the ruling rates are 75, 85, 95 pesos per arroba, for the three best qualities—and charge averaging 400 pesos to the gold ounce. The last two weeks 37,000 dry hides have been bought for the United States at 39 to 41 rials silver per sado, (35 lbs.) The whole month of February sent forward to the United States 10,070 dry hides and 770 bales of wool.

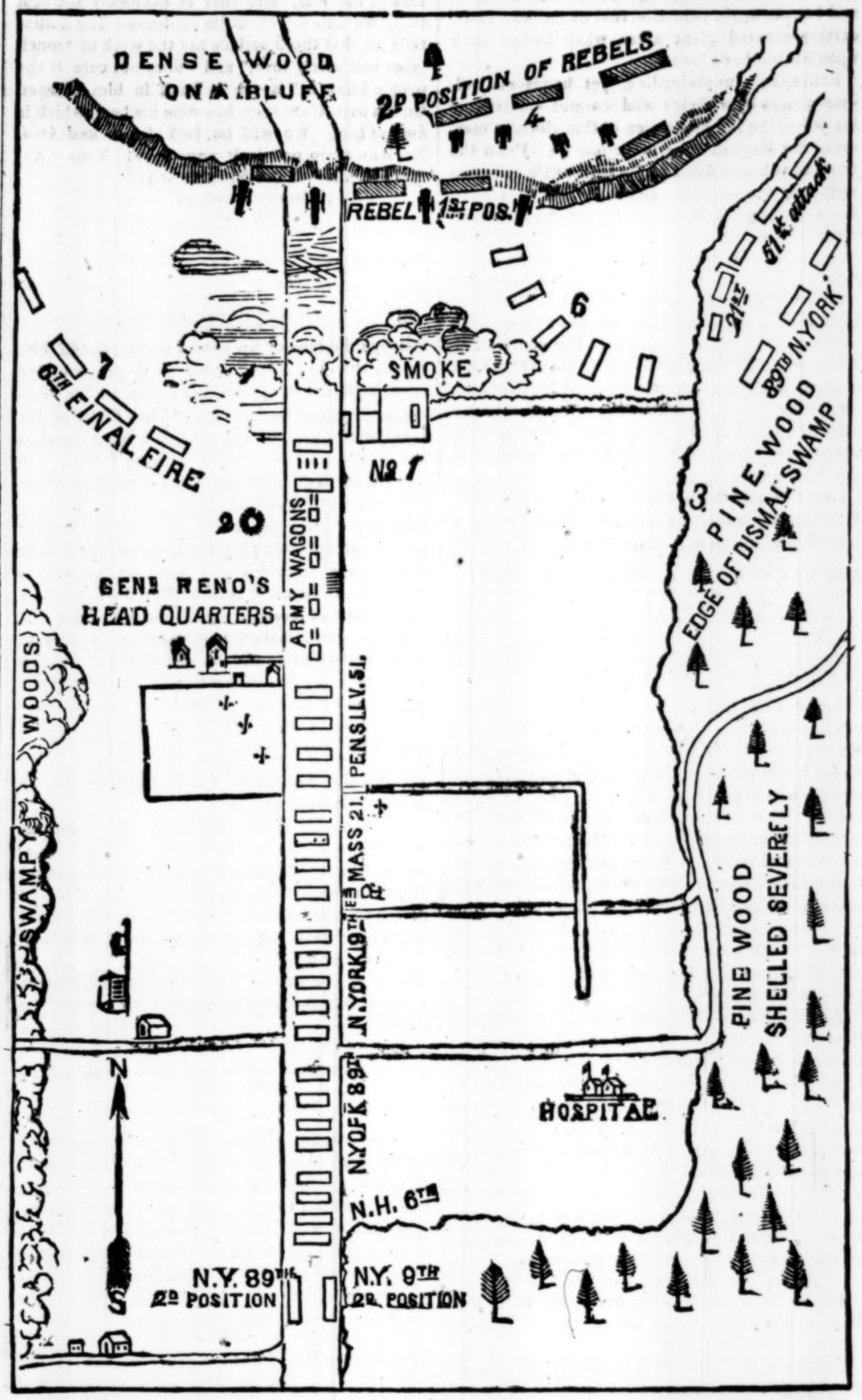
During the month of February, there arrived in this port from various ports the following U. S. vessels: *George, Urania, Paladin, Glenburn, Josephine, Samandi, Moonlight, Souther, Harry Maybel, Salem, Salacia.*

In the same time and all within ten days, there have sailed of United States vessels for U. S. ports, *Emma Cushing, Roanoke, John Roe, Smithsonian* and the *Carolina.*

ADELANTE.

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

Plan of the Battle-Field---Analysis of the Various Movements ---The Final Encounter and Defeat of the Rebels.



THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

Our army correspondent in North Carolina is indebted to Prof. MAILLEFERT and Capt. HAYDEN, Submarine Engineer Corps, for the accompanying draft of the battle-field of Camden, or South Mills, fought on the 19th of April. These gentlemen accompanied the expedition, and were all the time present on the field.

The accompanying sketch covers the ground on which the battle of Camden, or South Mills, was fought by Gen. RENO on the 19th of April.

The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the burning building and brushwood, marked No. 1. The troops were emerging from the thicket in the rear. They marched in the following order, headed by Col. HOWARD, of the Marine Artillery: Two companies of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania followed, and Gen. RENO and Staff were next. Four army wagons, with a boat-howitzer each in tow, occupied the centre of the road, the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania following them. The Twenty-first Massachusetts, HAWKINS' Zouaves, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire Regiments came in the order named, completing the column. A cannon-ball, marked 2, was the next salutation from the enemy, which was followed by fire from a light field-piece in the centre of the road, 200 yards in front. The firing continued from all four of the enemy's guns. Gen. RENO then ordered the troops to file to the right into the pine woods, marked 3. Meanwhile our four howitzers were put to work upon the enemy. They occupied a position in advance of the wagons. Their effect could not be ascertained owing to the dense smoke. The next position of the regiments as they were flanking the enemy, is indicated on the right in the edge of the woods, also the second position of the enemy's guns, marked 4; also, the rifle-pits from which they annoyed our troops, marked 5. The line of Col. HAWKINS' charge, which was made within half an hour after the first firing commenced, is described at No. 6, on a plowed, mellow field. They were met by three very heavy discharges of grape from the enemy's battery at No. 4, and retired a short distance and re-formed. While this was going on, the Sixth New-Hampshire (No. 7) came up on the left and formed in a semicircle. They delivered a terrific volley, which sent the enemy on a howling retreat, and ended the fight. The great exhaustion of the troops prevented them from pursuing the enemy. A terrific thunderstorm coming on at the moment, also rendered the roads almost impassable, and our troops retired, under cover of night, to Elizabeth City. Next morning some stragglers from our ranks counted 39 dead rebels in the woods. Our actual loss on the field was only seven killed, and about sixty wounded. While our troops were lying on the ground exhausted, in the woods, the enemy shelled them fearfully.

Gen. RENO's official report, which is subjoined, will supply all the additional facts of the engagement.

GEN. RENO'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NEWBERN, N. C., April 22, 1862.

Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, I proceeded from Newbern with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to Roanoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire. We proceeded directly to Elizabeth City and commenced disembarking on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east side. By 3 P. M. Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Col. HAWKINS to proceed at once with his brigade toward South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by their vessels getting aground at the mouth of the river. They came up at daylight, and were landed by 7 A. M. I proceeded directly toward South Mills, and about twelve miles out met Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, who, it seems, lost his way, either by the treachery or incompetency of his guide, he having marched some few miles out of his way. As his men were very much jaded by the long march, I ordered them to follow the Second Brigade, proceeding about four miles further to within a mile and a half of South Mills. The rebels opened upon us with artillery, before my advanced guard discovered them. I immediately reconnoitered their position, and found that they were posted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their infantry in ditches and their artillery commanding all the direct approaches, and their rear protected by a dense forest. I ordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania immediately to file to the right, and pass over to the edge of the woods, to turn their left. I also ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts to pursue the same course; and when Col. HAWKINS came up with his brigade, I sent him with the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York to their support. The Sixth New-Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four pieces of artillery. Owing to the excessive fatigue of the men, they could not reach their position for some time. In the meantime, the enemy kept up a brisk artillery fire which was gallantly responded to by our small pieces under charge of Col. HOWARD, of the Coast Guard, who, during the entire engagement, displayed most conspicuous gallantry, and rendered very efficient service both during the action and upon the return—he bringing up the rear. As soon as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts had succeeded in turning their left, they opened a brisk musketry fire, and, about the same time, the Ninth New-York, also coming in range, and being too eager to engage, unfortunately charged upon the enemy's artillery. It was a most gallant charge, but they were exposed to a most deadly fire of grape and musketry, and were forced to retire, but rallied immediately upon the Eighty-ninth New-York. I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the Twenty-first Massachusetts. In the meantime the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who now had withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to retreat in good order. The Sixth New-Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within about 200 yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle, until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside Expedition was marching upon Norfolk. Owing to a want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our most severely wounded men. Assistant Surgeon WARREN was left with the men. I sent a flag of truce the next day to ask that they might be returned to us. Commander ROWAN kindly volunteered to attend to it. We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen. Most of them belonged to the Third Georgia Regiment. The Ninth New-York suffered most severely, owing to their premature charge. Our total loss in killed and wounded being about 90, some 60 belonging to that regiment. The officers and men of the several regiments all behaved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular attention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few if any stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 45 miles, and the others 35, and fight a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours. I think that the Commanding-General has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to to Commander ROWAN, and the officers and men under him, for their untiring energy in disembarking and reëmbarking my command; and, also, to Lieut. FLUSER for the gallant manner in which he assisted us, by proceeding up the river, and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks. Col. HAWKINS, commanding the first brigade, and Lieut.-Col. BELL commanding the second, displayed conspicuous courage, as did also the regimental commanders. Lieut.-Col. CLARK commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Maj. SCHALL the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL the Ninth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN the Sixth New-Hampshire. Capt. FEARING, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied me as a volunteer Aid, and rendered efficient and gallant service; also Capt. RITCHIE, A. C. S., and Lieuts. GORDON and BREED of the Signal Corps. My own aids, Lieuts. RENO and MORRIS, behaved with their usual gallantry. As soon as the brigade and regimental reports are furnished, I will forward them together with a complete list of the killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, but they succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded. Several, however, were left on the field, one of whom was a Captain of the Third Georgia Regiment. The color bearer of the Third Georgia Regiment was shot down by the Twenty-first Massachusetts while waving defiantly his traitorous flag. The enemy had from six to ten pieces of artillery, and from 1,800 to 2,000 men. We approached to within thirty miles of Norfolk, and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments (the Third Georgia) produced considerable panic at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Brigadier-General Commanding Second Division.

THE PRESS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Some Notices of the Journals, their Editors and Proprietors.

As the magnitude and continuance of the rebellion have been greatly dependent upon the misrepresentations of the Southern papers, an inside view of the Press of New-Orleans has an especial interest at this moment. There are now six daily papers that have weathered the storm of the rebellion; there were still other dailies and several weeklies at the beginning of the war, but they were early swept away by the commercial disasters that overwhelmed the Crescent City. The excitements of the times, however, have had the local effect of increasing the daily circulation of the living representatives; but, save in this single and unimportant particular, their substantial interests have suffered, and probably, with one or two exceptions, they are kept from sinking because the publishers have capital at their command independent of their newspaper receipts. The price of a single paper in the streets since the war began has been an omnibus or car ticket, silver having early disappeared. These tickets are in turn bought from the newspaper offices by small grocers and hucksters, to enable them to make change. It should perhaps be stated, in this connection, that the scarcity of printing paper has not been felt in New-Orleans as much as in other parts of secessia—the combined wealth and enterprise of the publishers having been equal to the establishment of a paper-mill.

The *Picayune* has been in existence a quarter of a century; its title is derived from the *creole* name for a five-cent piece. Of the original proprietors, Mr. HOLBROOK alone remains. F. A. LUMSDEN lost his life in the *Lady Elgin* disaster, on Lake Michigan. G. W. KENDALL is wealthy, and many years ago commenced the life, on a large scale, of a sheep-raiser, upon the rich plains of Western Texas. If at all zealous in the cause of secession, HOLBROOK, who is a New-England man, has been of the undemonstrative kind. He is the censor of the paper's columns, and every article has to pass through his hands; though it is said he never writes a line, he is emphatically the business man. The chief editor, S. F. WILSON, also a proprietor, is a New-Englander by birth, but he has been very many years a resident of the South. His style of writing is, on the whole, correct and dignified; he is much given to compilations of facts and encyclopædia information. Upon the subject of the rebellion, he has come up to the required standard of misrepresentation; he gave, however, a weak support to secession until he deemed it an accomplished fact, and even then he gave evidence of but little enthusiasm until spurred on by the malicious insinuations of the *Delta*. Before the war, the paper, under WILSON's management, had always been remarkable for its neutrality upon all questions of local or general excitement. He has served several sessions in the Louisiana Legislature, and was noted for his facts and figures. Although near fifty-four, he has resisted the smiles of the sex, and he has remained a bachelor; and though suffering from some twinges of the gout, is still an active participant in the fashionable hops of the St. Charles.

Another editor of the *Picayune* is J. F. OTIS, a Bostonian by birth, and formerly of the New-York Press. He had charge of the literary department, which meant mainly the theatricals, and whatever it might mean, amounted to little beyond writing puffs. OTIS is a *bon vivant*, or desires to be thought so, for he is always conspicuous in his dinings out. He figured largely, until the rebellion commenced, at the New-England dinner. He was the orator at the delivery of a flag to the Montgomery Guards of New-Orleans on the departure for the "seat of war," and displayed his newborn zeal as a rebel, by counseling the newly-made soldiers "to drive back the rascally invaders of the Southern soil." His enthusiasm for New-England dinners, however, were by many credited to his intellectual admiration for New-England principles rather than for the viands which accompanied the demonstrations, and in the midst of his career, for some reason not apparent, he was arrested, and thrown into prison. If he was guilty of treason in any way against the new Government, it must have been by indiscreet language in the streets, for nothing has appeared in the paper which could have been construed, even by JEFF. DAVIS, into such a crime.

The *Delta*, from its commencement, fifteen years ago, has been identified with the ultra school of Southern politics, and was, consequently, the most violent of all the Southern journals in encouraging the hatred and animosity that led to the rebellion. Its rabid character has always secured it a large circulation in all localities where "fire-eating" was popular. Its most prominent editor, except under the ownership of J. P. HEISS & Co., has always been ALEXANDER WALKER, called Judge, by the Southern necessity of having a title. HEISS and WALKER quarreled, and the Judge for a short time, in the character of an exile, was an *attaché* of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. His style, he being a Virginian, is largely Latinized and embellished with classical allusions, but they are pleasantly used. He is, probably, the most scholarly man attached to the New-Orleans Press, for occasionally he pursues literature for the love of it, the evidence of which has been magazine articles of merit and a handsome volume detailing the campaign of Gen. JACKSON and the defence of New-Orleans. At the commencement of the war he went to Pensacola as correspondent for his paper. BRAGG soon became disgusted with his slap-dash descriptions, that never had anything flattering when referring to camp-life unless relating to a good dinner. He has a large fund of political information, and a keen relish for personal anecdotes. He was a member of "the Convention," and voted for and signed the ordinance of secession. The Judge may be seen at most all of the latter hours of the day at the fashionable restaurants, conversing with people of very florid complexions, and accomplished in ordering a dinner with judgment, and settling the bill when it is consumed.

The really representative man of the *Delta*, however, is Mr. DURANT DA PONTE, who has always been distinguished for his secession proclivities. He was brought up by and first obtained position in New-Orleans from the influence of his uncle, THOS. J. DURANT, an eminent lawyer and a large slaveholder, who ran for the Convention and was defeated, as a Union candidate. For some unexplained reason, DA PONTE did not support his uncle, but openly denounced him in the streets as an Abolitionist, which in New-Orleans now means a man that does not worship JEFF. DAVIS. DA PONTE wields a bold and vigorous pen; his influence as a politician, however, is more attributable to his restless energy than to weight of character. He is singularly well informed about Northern politics—has always been well-known in times past about the New-York Hotel, being an intimate Summer acquaintance of Ex-Postmaster FOWLER and GEORGE SANDERS. He is a member of the New-York Athenæum Club, and paid his dues through a friend just before the breaking out of the rebellion.

The *True Delta* was originally established by parties connected with the old paper, and the antagonism that caused the division, has shown itself in the fact that the *True Delta* was, from the beginning, (1849,) a Union sheet, has never given the rebellion anything but an equivocal support, and will, no doubt, be the first paper to hail the arrival of our forces at New-Orleans. The publisher is Mr. JOHN MAGINNIS, who writes but little, his time being occupied by the business department. The editor-in-chief is Dr. HUGH KENNEDY, who avowedly belongs to the Anti-Jeff. Davis party of the Confederacy, and the manner he has constantly denounced the innate corruption of J. P. BENJAMIN and the imbecility of the leaders of the movement generally, has always been exceedingly refreshing to the Union men of the South. He warmly supported DOUGLAS, opposed BUCHANAN, foretold with the pen of a prophet the results which would follow the action of the Charleston Convention, including secession and the war. As a writer he is vigorous and pointed, but often unfinished, for his literary labors are pursued in moments snatched from the management of a large wholesale drug business. He possesses, in a remarkable degree, the gift of language, and with early cultivation would have been as luxuriant as was RUFUS CHOATE in the use of rare words and phrases. His editorials are more widely read and individualized than any other New-Orleans editor. It was Dr. KENNEDY who first advanced the idea that no cotton should be allowed to come to New-Orleans, and to many it was thought to be a covert design to help the National blockade, for such most undoubtedly was the effect.

Mr. JOHN OVERALL is the literary editor of the *True Delta*, under whose charge the Sunday edition has obtained a deserved popularity. He has always been unsparing in his ridicule of W. GILMORE SIMS and other literary pretenders of South Carolina. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged upon the life of Rev. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT, which, with his kindred work of theatrical notices and some forgotten poetry about the beauties of rebellion, occupied much of his time.

The *Crescent*, from its commencement, has depended largely upon official patronage for its support. Its chief proprietor is Mr. J. O. NIXON, a native of New-Jersey. His strength lies in successful office seeking, which results in giving him control of all sources of municipal patronage. At present he is President of the Board of Aldermen, and makes a good presiding officer. Under his administration the paper supported BELL and EVERETT, but favored secession from the moment it assumed to be an important practical question. NIXON is a man of great boldness, and undoubtedly did more to bring about secession than any other one man in the city, for it was understood that when he declared for the measure, the subordinates under the Government must go with him. His immediate reward was the Convention printing, which proved a most profitable job. Independent of this, the *Crescent* has been for a number of years "City Printer," from the profits of which he has realized a large fortune. Though commencing life as a tailor, then clothier, as a politician Mr. NIXON has succeeded in impressing himself upon the most aristocratic members of his party, as he can daily be seen in public places in their company. The working editor is W. R. ADAMS, a man of but ordinary abilities, at least so it appears. This may result from the fact that NIXON is the *Crescent*, and the *Crescent* is NIXON, as no other light is allowed to appear. Mr. W. P. REYBURN acted for a time as war correspondent of the paper in Virginia. He is a fleshy gentleman, and his trials at the battle of Big Bethel, where he could not find a tree sufficiently large to entirely hide his person, caused a great deal of merriment among the staff of Gen. MAGRUDER.

The *Bulletin* is the leading commercial paper of New-Orleans, and before the rebellion, had a profitable business from the shipping and mercantile interests. It is published by ISAAC G. SEYMOUR, who is now a Colonel of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, serving under Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, in Virginia. The paper came out for secession immediately after the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Its chief writer is Mr. STEPHEN F. GAY, a native of New-Hampshire. He commenced life in New-Orleans as a schoolmaster, then became reporter, and ascended in due time to the responsible position of Editor. Characteristic of all Northern men who have become Secessionists, he is very abusive of his native section, and seldom speaks of Northern men except as Yankees or Hessians.

The *Bee* is half French and half English, and is the organ, at least the French side, of the creole population. It is an old, and in times past was a remarkably respectable paper. Its character entirely changed upon its supporting the rebellion. Its English editor, SAMUEL F. HARBY, is a native of South Carolina, but having been a Union man in that State, and a great admirer and supporter of Mr. CLAY, he was wont to speak unkindly and sarcastically of the leading politicians of Palmettodom. The editor of the French side of the paper maintained his position in favor of the Union to the latest possible moment, and as a representative of the creole population of the State, would never have hauled down the Stars and Stripes.

In mentioning the six daily papers, we have not included the German Press. There is one daily printed in this language called the *Deutsche Zeitung*. It is published by Mr. PFEIFFER, and mainly edited by a Mr. KRUBBE. PFEIFFER was the first German in New-Orleans to come out openly for secession. Under his lead KRUBBE attempted to get up a controversy with the German newspapers of St. Louis and other places. In these attempts he has written what the Germans themselves say very foolishly and violently in behalf of what he calls the *Confederirten Staaten von America*.

Such is a photographic gallery of the leaders of public opinion in Louisiana, so far as the newspapers are concerned. It is a noticeable fact that the master-spirits are Northern men—men thoroughly acquainted in their hearts with the folly and magnitude of the wickedness of their course, and for whom it is really difficult to find any excuse, except in the demoralization of the judgment and patriotism, inherent to the influences of living under the ægis of Slavery institutions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN UNION—ITS EFFECT ON NATIONAL CHARACTER AND POLICY, ETC. By JAMES SPENCE. (Third Edition.) London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street. 1862.

Among the literary productions evoked in England by the present American rebellion, the above work of Mr. SPENCE is ranked the foremost, on account of its supposed thoroughness and fairness. The author lays no claim to impartiality. A brief outline will set forth its shining qualities.

The book opens with that old-fashioned twaddle about the instability of republics, the impossibility of their protracted existence, the looseness of federal bodies, and other like assertions, backed, as is always the case, by a sham, superficial erudition, not altogether new, and not happily chosen, or, at least, chosen at random. The author goes back to the Amphyctions to prove that the federal form is available only for new and youthful States. But the Actæon League—likewise called up by the author in evidence—the Actæon League did not belong to the young and new life of Hellas. The Federal Union of America, eighty years old, is hardly a child in historical and chronological appreciation. But Switzerland, with her six centuries of flourishing existence under a federal form,—with her accumulated wealth in Berne, Basel, Geneva, Neufchatel, Zurich, Aargau, is forgotten by Mr. SPENCE, as it always is ignored by all cavilers at republicanism, of federation and democracy, including the brilliant, but on this subject very superficial, MACAULAY.

All these enemies, or at the best lachrymose bewailers of the great American system, when they make comparisons with the past, and draw therefrom conclusions and would-be historical rules, forget that all the republics of the past, the Netherlands included, were intrinsically urban in their origin; that their social heart, brains, life, and political institutions and vitality passed within the walls of the urbs, the city. And so was it subsequently, even in portions of Switzerland, although the three primitive cantons and founders of Swiss liberty, URI, SCHWYTZ and UNTERWALDEN, were then and are still exclusively and absolutely rural in every respect. To-day the rural element again prevails in all the cantons of the Swiss Bund.

Neither the origin of any State of the American Union, nor the basis of social and politic institutions of the respective States or of the Union are in any way urban. Herein consists the cardinal, paramount difference between the American Republic and all the republics of the past. This difference has escaped all the American and European writers, GUROWSKI alone excepted. (See *America and Europe.*) Because they have not accounted for this difference, all these more or less authoritative writers run *in absurdum* in their vaticinations and conclusions, and prominent among them are Mr. SPENCE and MACAULAY.

Mr. SPENCE establishes, in his own way and to his own satisfaction, that the American people has "retrograded," and some States have been even "impoverished" during the eighty years existence of the Union.

All human societies and institutions have their ups and downs, their epochs of expansion, of normal and generous growth—their epochs of atomy, even of atrophy—from which, however, many of them recover. Mr. SPENCE forgets the history of his own country.

The numerous, almost numberless, schools in the Free States, the progress, hand in hand of intellectual and material development, advancement and prosperity, not of a comparatively limited social stratum, as is the case in England, and in the most prosperous European nations, but of millions—nay, almost of the whole people—are facts that speak for themselves. Yes: intellectual and material retrogression, however, prevails, but only in the rebellious States. There, millions of poor whites, the poor trash, the clay-eaters and other etceteras, and also the hundreds of thousands of petty slave-drivers, "look back mournfully to the prosperity of the olden time."

But it is impossible to seriously take up and refute a strain of considerations, reasonings, deductions and historic quotations like these. In his ardent desire to justify secession, the author asserts, with great assurance, that "when Greece fell under the Roman yoke, her material prosperity increased," &c., &c., (page 21.) To this violation of history we only answer: *O sancta simplicitas!* During the first centuries of Christianity all the heathen philosophers, statesmen and moralists asserted that the final and durable consolidation of Christianity was impossible. They all knew as little about the Christian spirit and its vitality as the doubters and detractors of the American Republic and of the free States know about the spirit and the workings of the free institutions of America. All of them misrepresent the intrinsic character of the genuine American people, of the masses in the free States, just as JULIAN the Apostate misrepresented the character of the Christians of his time. Corruption exists here as it exists in some way or other in all human societies and institutions: but it exists here on the surface only. Is the morality of England to be judged by her former rotten boroughs, by the political corruption prevailing in the 18th century, or even by the parliamentary investigations instituted after every election? "The loafer, the rowdy; in political life, the border-ruffian, in the undecorous assassin of a Senator," the fillibuster and all the like fungi of American life, almost exclusively belong to the South. They grow on the social decomposition and from the putrid fermentation produced by Slavery, patronized by Mr. SPENCE and like philosophers.

Hide it as you will, the true cause of the rebellion is perfectly established by the author. It was "the loss of power." Yes, Mr. SPENCE, it was that hellish ambition nursed by fifty years of rule over the country. What prevented the Southern region, so blessed by nature, "to increase *pari passu* with the North in population and thus preserve political balance?" Slavery. But Mr. SPENCE accuses the Union of having so impoverished the Virginia planter." Slave labor and ignorance, and not the Union, impoverished the otherwise fertile soil of Virginia. No tobacco remained on his hand under the Union, and none would remain under the workings of any tariff whatever, the much-abused Morrill Tariff not excepted. The demand for this weed is greater to-day, than it was in the palmiest days of the F. F. Vs, when their wives and mothers were paid for in pounds of tobacco. All that he can produce the Virginian could now sell, and do it for far higher prices, than in times of yore. But he degraded the soil as he degraded himself in the worship and the use of Slavery, and now he sells less because he harvests less from the impoverished soil.

"The Morrill Tariff has occasioned secession." Here is a short answer for the information of Mr. SPENCE and others, and for the refutation of this fallacy. The Morrill Tariff was voted in 1861, the secession of South Carolina took place in December, 1860, and the treason was in full blast before the Morril Tariff became a law of the land. The Morrill Tariff was opposed by the Democrats of the North, and undoubtedly it never could have passed Congress but for the treason and withdrawal of the Southern members from the National Legislature.

Mr. SPENCE adds that by the success of emancipation, "the Southerner anticipates the prostration of his country into the barbarism of Hayti."

The little genuine culture and civilization existing in the South is a pale reflection of that of the Northern Free States; and the barbarity of the Haytians—not of to-day, but when they were emerging from Slavery and struggling for their freedom—vanishes before the feats of the Louisianians, Mississippians, and other chivalry, in taking the skulls and bones of the fallen at Bull Run, for keepsakes and trophies.

The prosperity of the slaves, their social happiness, etc., are described by Mr. SPENCE with a veracity of enthusiasm with which Americans have been made familiar by the Yanceys, the De Bows, and all that crew. But the thousands of panting *contrabands*, seeking freedom and shelter at every step of our armies are the best answer to Mr. SPENCE's facetiously cruel eclogues.

Truth and right maintain their godlike splendor. Mr. SPENCE, after all, breaks down, and says: "In fact, Slavery, like other wrongs, reacts on the wrongdoer;" and purposely avoiding the moral question of Slavery, adds, "Slavery is an evil in an economical sense."

The District of Columbia is now free, and thus this hasty, superficial defender of treason and rebellion loses one of the reproaches thrown by him into the face of Mr. LINCOLN and of the North—reproaches intended to prove that the North intrinsically is as Pro-Slavery as the South can be.

"New-York and Boston are the headquarters of the Slave-trade." After the justice executed upon GORDON, this will cease to be true; and besides, every candid man knows that in the immense agglomeration of large commercial marts and harbors, there always can be found some infamous speculators and capitalists ready to acquire money at the risk of their necks, as they have no honor to stake. The traffic in women, imported from the Continent to London, for prostitution, imported, too, by means of English capital, is a traffic conducted on a large scale. This traffic does not transform all the respectability of that capital into part and parcel of a market-place of prostitution.

That most absurd fallacy about descent from Puritans or cavaliers, of course, forms one of the principal bases on which the author justifies the laziness of the planter, and the necessity of Slavery. But poor whites exist in the South, and make their living by their own labor, and before African Slavery was introduced and extended, the ancestors of the Carolina chivalry or of the Virginia F. F. Vs worked the land by their own—then honest—hands. Therefore, it is not the difference of descent, nor the climate, but Slavery, which constitutes the difference between the pursuits, the honor, the morality and the prosperity of the man in the Free and in the Slave States. "Virginia, the Old Dominion, was once the leading State in wealth, in birth, in extent, in the value of her products. On all those points the Southerners had the advantage." The answer is easy. So long as the colonial rule stifled, crushed, hampered the intellectual, industrial and commercial development of the colonists, of course the producer of tobacco, or any other rough staple in demand for foreign and domestic trade, had all the advantages over that section of the colonies which could not produce such a staple.

But when the light of independence and of liberty generated and evoked the intellectual activity of man, Virginia and the South, looking only to the rough forces and to the primitive productiveness of nature, were obliged to give way before the superiority, nay, the supremacy, of the free, in the highest degree intelligent, intellectual, multiplied and diversified productiveness of mind. Therein the cause of their decline in wealth, in intellect, in morality and in civilization.

In attempting to establish the constitutional right of treason, rebellion or secession, Mr. SPENCE reproduces all the arguments of the Southern conspirators, and without adding any single or new link to their chain of reasoning, the author shows how completely unfamiliar he is with the Constitution of the United States, its spirit, its tendency, and its broad application. The author is equally infelicitous in his attempt to establish the constitutional right of Slavery. This local, municipal evil, is tacitly tolerated by the Constitution, but not welcomed, nor guaranteed by it. Mr. SPENCE cannot find in the Constitution any approval, recognition, or any organic, legal affirmative assertion consecrating Slavery. At the best, Slavery in the Constitution is veiled; the Constitution is ashamed of it. It is a *subintelligitur*; it is there by sufferance. And the same thing is true in reference to various evils in the physical and social organism, as well as to administrative and police regulations, concerning evils not easily eradicated. Governments have to recognize many putrid and loathsome elements, but no government or administration recognizes them as a normal, typical right, or a social aim.

The hot haste with which Mr. SPENCE and his set already pronounced the inability of the North to subdue the rebels, has already received a cooling, nay, very likely a freezing shower from the events of the last two months. But not only Mr. SPENCE, but all the Thomases, all the cavilers, against the federative Union, as well as all the doctors and prophets, must be prepared to see their assertions, prophecies and advice uninterruptedly and more or less emphatic and directly contradicted by the current of events. They see victory and not defeat; sound finance and not bankruptcy; prosperity and not misery; regular working of the governmental machinery unimpeded by mobs; an expansion and security of credit, never dreamed of by any European nation, by any financiers or Government, and all these results obtained by the workings of self-government in its purest, most normal conditions, and not manifested or embodied in any supreme individuality whatever. And all these solutions and miracles, so incomprehensible to the sages of the old world, are not made by this or that great statesman, or leader; but are immediately and directly generated by the decision by the judgment, by the comprehension, and by the inexhaustible activity of the masses of freemen pushing their leaders toward the fixed aim, and in the right direction.

BEAUTIES, Selected from the Writings of THOMAS DE QUINCEY, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," etc. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. Pages 452, 12mo. 1862.

Among the oddities of our literature, *i. e.*, the literature of the English language, the career and works of THOMAS DE QUINCEY are conspicuous. From his first appearance in the intellectual firmament, he shone like a star of unwonted brilliance, but one whose erratic orbit the most experienced literary astronomers were puzzled to trace. He retained, in his English birth, some of the quaintest peculiarities of the German mind—its mysticism, its strange antithesis to commonplace, its yearnings "of the moth for the star." He was transcendental, but still was clear. His fantastic turns of expression and arabesquing of ideas were not mere word carving, they were real expressions of the inward nature, and, like all nature, were the reverse of the obscure. In his world-famous "Confessions," DE QUINCEY spoke like a god of mind, if like "a god in pain." In "De Profundis" deep answered unto deep from the profoundest recesses of the grandeur and gloom of a great soul. As CARLYLE, on a page, gives you the life of a year of French revolutionary history, so does DE QUINCEY, sometimes, in a line, in a word, flash lightning into the abyss of human unbelief, and reveal, of the past or of the future, the sublime splendor of "what all this means." He says of himself that his proper vocation was "the exercise of the analytic understanding." In this analysis of every subject, grave or gay, that he touched, he had the patience of the worker in mosaic. When he took his materials apart, they were common and familiar; when he placed them together, behold the exquisite design! Man is but clay! Yet, beyond all this struggle "of the earth, earthy," how transcendant the destiny of man! To DE QUINCEY his opium dreams were to be the Jacob's ladder by which he was to scale the empyrean heights of metaphysics. The rungs of his ladder gave way because mere dreams, and, least of all, the vapor-born musings of weeds and drugs are not, and cannot become the wings of the spirit. With his fall, DE QUINCEY was restored, and he rose again to intellectual usefulness as the earth-generated giant arose when hurled back upon his mother's breast.

SCRIBNER's unpretending, yet handsome volume, places by a choice and careful selection of his work, the life-procession of this glorious master of the English tongue before us. From the score of volumes filled by DE QUINCEY's collected writings, the brightest gems have been chosen and so arranged that the reader follows the development of his author's genius onward and upward by a pathway sparkling with even more transcendant beauties, until the light that leads him mingles with the effulgence of that higher shore toward which DE QUINCEY so often plumed his pinions in the vain longings of the mortal life. There is something given to illustrate every phase of the writer's endowments—"the pathetic and the humorous, the quaint and the ludicrous, the serious and the sublime." Let us quote but three titles of the graver portion to give our friends a warrant of the contents: "Opium," "The Vision of Sudden Death," (a chapter in the "Dreams,") and "The Easedale Romance." Every scholar of literature will be grateful to the compiler of this volume.

THE WAR IN AMERICA. Being a Historical and Political Account of the Southern and Northern States. Showing the Origin and Cause of the Present Secession War. With a large map of the United States, engraved on steel. By TAL. P. SHAFFNER, LL. D., of Kentucky. Published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, limited, Nos. 97, 98, 99 and 100 St. John-street, London; and No. 55 Dey-street, New-York. 1862.

Such is the title of a work of 418 pages duodecimo, including a very thorough index, which Mr. SHAFFNER, "a Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States of America," as he carefully and explicitly informs us, has dedicated to an elaborate historical, moral, æsthetic and political examination of this Republican Union of States *ab incepto* down to the present day of internecine warfare. The whole spirit, bent and meaning of this extensive task the author sums up in his concluding paragraph, which we quote for the enlightenment of the benighted *plebs* who are daily huzzahing for "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

CONCLUSION.—"It is but hallucination to believe that the South can be conquered, or restored to the Union, *under the existing Constitution.* It is equally fallacious to believe that the Federal and Confederated Governments could exist in peace more than a few years. Each will prepare for defence. The spirit of hatred will increase, and ultimate destruction to both will be the consequence. The American people can only live as ONE nation, though there is territory enough for a dozen. In this judgment, however, we may be biased, *because it comports with our wish.*

'United We Stand, Divided We Fall.'"

The italics are made so by ourselves, from the original text; the capitals belong to Mr. SHAFFNER wholly.

D'ailleurs, the work is a very neat 12 mo., of 418 pages, in cloth binding.

MANUAL FOR ENGINEER TROOPS. Consisting of Part I.—Pontoon Drill. Part II.—Rules for Conducting a Siege. Part III.—School of the Sap. Part IV.—Military Mining. Part V.—Construction of Batteries By Capt. J. C. DUANE, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862.

There is no end to the fertility of VAN NOSTRAND's military press. He is the Napoleon of the War Library, and the country at large, as well as the army, is indebted to him for the pains he is taking to issue with neatness and dispatch the best works upon every branch of military and naval science, including the latest and best treatises of European as well as American experience. The present work, compiled from the choicest labors of the French, English and Austrian services, and adapted to the peculiarities and exigencies of our own, embraces everything under the heads given in its title. The Pontonier's Department is especially complete, and is adapted to the pontoon system now used by our army; Gen. PASLEY's Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege, and the French Sapper Manual, combined and modified, compose the main part of the "School of the Sap," and we would particularly commend this treatise to the mass of our young volunteer engineers; the other departments on Military Mining and Batteries, simple and masked, will, undoubtedly, attract great attention at the seat of Government, where every experiment bearing upon those peculiar operations of a great war like the present one, is eagerly observed and the best system is immediately adopted. The English and French *Aides Memoire* are largely drawn upon in these portions of the work. No officer should be without the valuable aid of this excellent manual and its abundant illustrations.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, with Biographical Sketches and the Names of all the Superintendents, Professors and Graduates, to which is added a Record of some of the Earliest Votes by Congress of Thanks, Medals and Swords to Naval Officers. By EDWARD CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, A. M., formerly Instructor in Capt. KINSLEY's Military School at West Point, Assistant Professor in the New-York University, &c. D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. 1862. 156 pages 12mo.

The comprehensive character of the title-page is a fair index of this useful and acceptable little work, devoted to a history in brief of the celebrated Naval Academy at Annapolis, to which the present United States service is indebted for so many of its best and bravest officers. Among the records here set forth the reader will meet with the names of some who are now famous in the contests of our civil warfare, such as Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt. BUCHANAN and others. Every naval man will find it not only a pleasant companion but an invaluable book of reference. It is seldom that so much information is made accessible in so agreeable a manner in so small a space.

FIRST LESSONS IN MECHANICS; with Practical Applications. Designed for the Use of Schools. By WILLIAM E. WORTHEN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1862. 192 pages, 12mo. Price 75 cents.

Mechanical science is becoming so important in this country, and producing such astonishing results, that every person should be familiar with its elementary principles. It should, therefore, be taught in our intermediate schools, in a plain and practical manner. This volume meets, in a condensed and simple form, the wants of those schools that appreciate the importance of this subject; the fundamental principles of mechanics are unfolded, and their more common applications explained. Avoiding mere theory and reasoning, the author has presented results simply, confining himself throughout to matters of general practical utility. With this view, he has treated chiefly of the simple mechanical powers, the most important machines in which they are combined, the composition and resolution of forces, the centre of gravity, motive powers, water-wheels, the [illegible], gearing and shafting, the various mechanical powers, and friction, with its effects on machinery. These are subjects which every intelligent man should understand. Every branch treated is illustrated with numerous diagrams.

The APPLETONS have also in press, and nearly ready, *Youman's New Class-Book of Chemistry*; being the present work on Chemistry entirely re-written and enlarged. Also, *Analysis of the Formation and Definition of English Words.*

They will publish on July 15, *Quackenbos' English Grammer.*

BALLADS OF THE WAR. By GEORGE WHITFIELD HEWES. New-York: CARLETON. 1862.

Mr. HEWES dedicates this neat, very prettily compounded volume, in extra cloth and on tinted paper *à la Carleton*, to the "Memory of the Heroes of the War," and that is decidedly the best thing we can say about its contents. The author tells us that these ballads are the work of "much labor and much love," and "does not care if the people know it," which is frank in him, at least. On his part, CARLETON has done his best, which is *kind* of him. We will be *both frank and kind.* Mr. HEWES do *not* do it any more! Your "Address to a Rebel Toe-Nail," to wit:

> "Horny rascality:
> From a locality
> Where no hilarity
> Lightens the brain,"

is of a character which, to use the original words:

> "Smelling offensively,
> Unpared extensively,
> Throwing expensively
> Perfumes all o'er me,"

conveys the idea of an acuter knowledge in chiropedy than in poesy. If we are to judge, on the *ex pede Herculem* system, the author of the "Ballad of Everard Gray," and "The *Lady* of the Lieutenant-Colonel," has mistaken his mission *in toto*, and should he persist in writing "odes" will be reduced to odious extremities. In his preface, the author of "The Wailing Dogs" tells the reader that the "great scenes of the present contest should so inspire the poet that words of living flame should gush from his pen, even as the waters flowed from the great rock of Horeb when smote by the hand of Moses." We agree with him, and in the present instance would invite the *poet* to smite particularly, as the flame from the pen would probably heat the water, an immediate use for which his abovecited "address" at once suggests. But, in the next sentence, Mr. HEWES tells us that he is "no Moses."

From the American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston, we have:

The Mother and Her Work—A little compendium of the purest, most touching and most penetrating Christian Truths relating to that "Angel of the Threshold"—the Mother—and her celestial calling on this Earth. No Christian woman should fail to procure it, and place it where it would be ever near her hand.

How to Become a Christian, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Revised by the Author.—A little pocket-guide to the pathway of Eternal Life—a glimpse of daydawn through the night of doubt—a crumb of manna in the wilderness of Sin.

THE MAGAZINES.

—PUTNAM is bringing out a valuable accessory to the printed history of the war in FRANK MOORE's *Companion to the Rebellion Record.* This is intended to form a volume supplementary to the other, and of the same size and style. It consists entirely of documents relating to the history of the period. Of these, Part I. contains no less than 20, including "JOHN BRIGHT's speech at Rochdale, England, Dec. 4, 1861;" "The Rebellion, its Origin and Mainspring," by CHARLES SUMNER; "Gen. BEAUREGARD's Report of the Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run," and others of like interest.

—THE EXCHANGE, No. 1.—A Home and Colonial Review of Commerce, Manufactures and General Politics. London: SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill. New-York: WALTER LOW, No. 39 Walker-street and No. 823 Broadway. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co., No. 245 Washington-street. This is the initial number of what promises to be a well-conducted and useful periodical, moving in a path apart from publications devoted to lighter literature. The articles in the present issue most likely to interest the American reader are on "Mexico and the Intervention," "The American Conflict," "The Resources of Canada," and "Cotton." These are all well and sensibly written. The rest apply to topics more peculiarly British, but to the general commercial reader are likewise valuable. The Miscellany of Literary and Business Notices augurs well for the enterprise and accuracy of the publishers.

FINE ART MATTERS.

Additional Notice of the National Academy of Design, and of Local Collections.

We omitted mention of several pictures in the extended notices given the National Academy of Design, among which were the following:

No. 395. "Winter Morning on the Danube," by ROSENBERG. Never having had the pleasure of seeing an original of the above, we cannot speak advisedly as to its correctness of portraiture, but we cheerfully call attention to it, as being one of the best winter-scenes in the collection. The peculiar effect of atmosphere is remarkably well managed, and the perfect quietude of the landscape is presented with rare felicity.

No. 355 is a cabinet water-colored portrait of one of our well-known merchants, by CARL BRANDT. As a portrait, it is excellent, and, as a picture, it is most admirable in tone and finish. No. 342 is a portrait of equal excellence, by the same truthful artist.

No. 548 is a free and graceful portrait of an interesting youngster, by an artist who enjoys a high reputation in Europe, and who, judging by this specimen of his powers, fully merits it.

No. 55, "Evangeline," by WHITE, of this City, is a picture which, from its subject and the admitted skill of the artist, has attracted much attention. The eccentric rather than the meritorious preponderates in this effort of WHITE's, and we are sure that though the Evangeline of the poet is successfully portrayed, so far as the misery of the unfortunate damsel is concerned, the drawing of her length and breadth is far from correct.

There are very many other pictures whose merits or demerits we would gladly allude to, but the pressure upon our columns of war news forbids our treating them at further length, and also excludes many interesting communications received by us from artists and others.

ART MATTERS GENERALLY.

At KNOEDLER's gallery, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, CHURCH's "Heart of the Andes," is yet on exhibition. The view of this admirable picture closes on Saturday of this week, and the engravings from the work are now ready for distribution.

That wonderful painting by KNAUS, the "Cinquantaine," has been successfully engraved by the house of GOUPIL & Co., of Paris, and is on exhibition at KNOEDLER's, here. Probably no work of that eminent artist has attracted a larger share of attention and patronage than this. It is one of those touching home scenes which occur so rarely as to render them, when happening, an event of marked significance, and long remembered interest. A "Golden Wedding" is always beautiful, and in this happy illustration of one of these tender occasions, the artist has been inspired by nature, and has employed all the resources of his art. The picture is a most attractive one; its engraving—the work of PAUL GIRARDET—is done in that artist's best style, and is an absolute reproduction of the original picture.

Next week, KNOEDLER's (late GOUPIL & Co.'s,) gallery, will be thrown open to the public.

SCHAUS adds continually to the art-treasures of his gallery. He has on exhibition a vast variety of exquisite paintings and rare engravings, to the collection of which he devotes [illegible]. During the war he has [illegible] racy and [illegible] are [illegible] suppressed.

Amongst his other recent additions we noticed a crayon portrait of Miss CORNELIA CONANT, of a little four-year old girl, which is remarkably well done. The manipulation is free and graceful, the tone and color is soft and tender, and the portraiture is an entire success. Miss CONANT, we believe, was a pupil, successively, of HUNTINGTON, GOVE and WHITE, and now occupies, for a young artist, a most enviable position. Her studio is with WHITE, at the University Building.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—MASTER PAPE'S PIANO-FORTE PLAYING.—On Saturday night, the fifth and last concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given at the Academy of Music, with an attractive programme, including orchestral selections from SPOHR, LISZT and MENDELSSOHN, and two operatic airs from TOMBESI, with piano-forte compositions by THALBERG and WOLLENHAUPT for Master WILLIE PAPE.

The season has been an unusually prosperous one, and everybody turned out to do honor to the last concert. The house was crowded to excess, and so far as public countenance was concerned, the affair was a grand success. The "Seasons" was rendered with great skill, the various combinations of the master-mind being elaborated and translated, under the accustomed guidance of EISFELD, to the instruction and edification of the audience. The final overture was the orchestral success of the performance, and was so beautifully given as to merit the attempt which the Philharmonicies made, and always make to secure a second hearing.

TOMBESI was enthusiastically applauded for very meagre work; his voice could not possibly have stood the wear of half an hour's operatic labor, and in the *encore* exhibited unmistakable signs of weakness. In manner and self-esteem, he was all that the public expect from a first-rate tenor, while in voice, quality and quantity, he was miserably deficient.

Master PAPES' piano-forte playing was very fine. He is well called a prodigy, although we are happy to say he has none of the disagreeable airishness or sickliness of most young performers. His manipulation is singularly free and his style very pleasing. His memory is quite wonderful, and is best illustrated by the fact that he will play without the aid of note, any of thirty named pieces of twenty or thirty pages in length. Mr. GRAU has secured him, and proposes giving a series of concerts in this City, and the provinces.

During the intermission between the first and second parts, Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM announced that the young men of Brooklyn proposed to respond to a call of the Sanitary Commission by giving a grand Promenade Concert, on Tuesday, May 13, on which occasion the famous Seventh Regiment Band will provide the music. The object of the concert, and the deserving medium through which the proceeds will be forwarded to our wounded soldiers, are sufficient arguments in favor of its most liberal patronage.

U. S. SHIP-OF-THE-LINE VERMONT.

Particulars of Her Voyage from Boston to Port Royal.

The following is a concise statement of the famous drift of this ship on her voyage of 48 days from Boston to Port Royal. The *Vermont* left her anchorage at President Roads, in Boston Harbor, about 7 A. M., on the 24th of February, in tow of two steam-tugs, and proceeded to sea in company with the steamer *Kensington*, it having been the intention of the Navy Department that the latter vessel should accompany the *Vermont*, and, when practicable, tow her on the route. The *Kensington* made fast to the *Vermont* outside of Boston Light, both ships steering E. S. E. by compass, and continued to tow her during the day, the weather thick and foggy, and wind from the eastward, with evident indications of a change in the weather for the worse. About 7 P. M. the wind hauled to the N. W., and increased so rapidly that the contingency of the *Vermont* forging ahead and running down the *Kensington* induced the latter to cut the hawsers, and she passed her, flying before the gale. The wind increased, in violence, the ship then being under double-reef topsails clewed down, mainsail and foresail hauled up, and mizzen-topsail furled. About 10 P. M. it blew a hurricane, with snow and hail. The ship became unmanageable, broached to, and every sail was blown from the yards in succession. Land—Cape Cod—was then said to be seen by the Commander and coast pilot, on the lee bow. This discovery we believed was confined to them alone. Orders were given to let go both anchors; the starboard one parted at 158 fathoms, and the port one brought up with one hundred fathoms chain, and dragged for one hundred miles, when the anchor and chain were lost. The order was then given by the Commander to cut away the masts, and the carpenter's gang commenced the work, when it was countermanded. The morning of the 25th found the ship a glare of ice, and badly crippled for want of sails, &c.; the precise position undefined, and weather bad in the extreme. At 3 A. M. of the 26th, the iron tiller gave way, near the socket; the rudder soon after wrenched itself from the stern-post, and was lost, inflicting, however, no damage to the stern-frame of the ship.

On the 27th, at 11 A. M., boarded with boat the schooner *Flying Mist*, from Gloucester, and engaged him to take a messenger to the nearest point of land, with instructions for assistance. For this service, the captain of the schooner demanded $3,000. Cape Cod then bore N. W. by W., ninety-five miles. Drifted for the next forty-eight hours between George's Bank and Nantucket Shoals, and, apprehensive of both, shoaling our water on the former to twelve fathoms.

On the 1st of March the *Kensington* was boarded by schooner *J. W. Chapman*, which remained by us per agreement at $300 a day, supplying us with halibut daily. Gales of wind and heavy sea continued with only occasional intervals of moderate weather, the ship drifting toward all points of the compass as the wind changed.

MARCH 6.—Discharged schooner, sending her away with letters and dispatches, our position then being lat. 39° 04' North, lon. 67° 52' West.

MARCH 7.—The United States gunboat *Arostook*, Commander BEAUMONT, from Boston, on a cruise for us, came to our assistance, and did all in its power to that end by hauling our ship's head on either tack when necessary. Boatswain J. K. BARTLETT and Carpenter LUTHER MANSON were busily engaged in planning and constructing a temporary rudder—Lieut. LAW, the Executive Officer of the ship, heartily aiding and coöperating with them.

On the 8th Sandy Hook bore N. W. by W. ⅜ W., 320 miles, but too much sea for the services of the *Arostook* to be advantageously rendered.

MARCH 9.—The gunboat failed in spite of every effort to-day to take our hawsers, but, rolling tremendously, carried away her smoke-stack close to the deck, which was lost overboard, and also carried away foretopmast and quarterboat. Her situation was then more critical than our own, but her orders were not to leave us, on the ground, perhaps, that "misery loves company." Continued drifting in Gulf Stream to S. and E. till the 13th inst., when the rudder was launched. On the 14th inst. the rudder was hoisted in, and Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. MANSON determined to try it again, giving it additional strength.

MARCH 15.—Schooner *O. J. Booth*, in distress, boarded us, she having on board part of the crew of the *Ocean Monarch*, foundered at sea. We supplied her with the required provisions. The same day steamer *Saxon* found us, having left Philadelphia on the 12th in search of us, in charge of Lieut. SPICER, United States Navy. In attempting to get aboard the rudder brought us by this steamer, with chains attached, our quick hawser parted, and the rudder followed the former to the depths below. The *Saxon*, after towing us for a short time on the night of the 15th, let go or parted the hawsers, and remained in our vicinity until the 18th, making many strenuous efforts in the meantime, but in vain, to get hold of us. She supplied us with a fore-topgallantsail, taking the rest of sails intended for us back to Boston.

MARCH 22.—Wind fresh all day from south and east. Port Royal W. by S. ⅜ S. 960 miles. New-York N. W. by W. ¾ W. 620. Boston N. W. 550 miles. It being the intention of the commanding officer to proceed to Port Royal, sail was carried to any extent only when the wind was favorable for that point.

MARCH 27.—Bermuda bore south 150 miles distant, and at 3 P. M. the United States frigate *Sabine* found us, having left in company with the steamer *Baltic* in search of us. On the 28th, received sails and other material from the frigate, and the fitting of our temporary rudder was urged forward.

MARCH 29.—Too much sea to communicate with the frigate except by signal, and was directed to "wear ship if possible," which was done under the direction of Mr. LAW. It was a feat in navigation not easily accomplished with the *Vermont* rudderless.

MARCH 30.—Our famous and ingenious rudder was shipped to-day and ready at 1 P. M.; it worked admirably and no disparagement from sources whence encouragement should have emanated, could destroy the reliance placed upon it by the designers and constructors—BARTLETT and MANSON. The *Sabine* passed under our stern about 6 P. M., gave orders to double reef topsails to ease the rudder, and steer southwest by west, the band playing "Home Sweet Home."

APRIL 1.—Heavy gale from N.W., severely testing the rudder, which nobly held its own, justifying to the entire satisfaction of all hands the faith of its builders. The *Sabine* parted company with us at 2 A. M. of the 2d April in the gale, our signal-rocket having been answered at that hour for the last time, since which she has not been seen. Since then winds have been favorable and sea smooth, with fine weather. On the 12th April, at 9 P. M., we made the light-vessel on Martin's Industry, off Port Royal harbor, and came to anchor. Mutual congratulations passed.

MONDAY, 14th—Weighed anchor, and, towed by the *Kensington* and *Star of the South*, proceeded to cross the bar, and in so doing struck four times, and finally grounded inside on a shoal, within three miles of the squadron; bethumped badly for 4 or 5 hours; shifted guns forward, and finally fired signal guns and hoisted ensign Union down for assistance, which came in the shape of the Empire City and gunboat [illegible], who finally hauled us off by the army pilot-boat [illegible], Capt. JOHN [illegible], who towed us to our anchorage and left us.

Thus, after a drift of [illegible] days, and a passage of 48, our port was reached. For the successful escape from our perils, credit is chiefly due to Lieut. E. L. LAW, Boatswain JOHN K. BARTLETT, and Carpenter LUTHER MANSON, all of the United States Navy.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Revenue of the Last Month—The Tare on Tea—Important Regulation Issued by the Collector—Decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Last month was another busy one at the Custom-house, the cash receipts for duties amounting to $4,147,351, which sum is but little inferior to that received during the month preceding, the receipts for the two months amounting to nearly $[illegible]. These two months have been the most busy ones for a long time. The duties have mostly been paid on sugar, of which large quantities have been imported, and on tea, coffee and dry goods. Of tea, some very large and valuable cargoes have been imported this year, and the duties realised therefrom have contributed largely to the revenue. But, as the Treasury regulations with reference to the levying of duty on tea now stand, the Government loses each year a large sum of money to which it is justly entitled, and the loss of which only serves to enrich the importer. In 1799 a law was passed regulating the amount of tare to be allowed importers of various articles. According to that law, tea, as it is usually imported, is entitled to an allowance of eighteen pounds per chest. This law, regulating the matter of allowances, was reaffirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury last year, when the passage of a tariff, levying specific duties, rendered necessary some regulations on this subject. The fact was not taken into consideration that tea from China comes packed in chests which weigh much less than they formerly did, the quantity of lead used in lining the chests, and the weight of the wood of which the chests are made, being less. By forgetting this fact, and, in consequence, not regulating the tare as it should be regulated, the Government loses on each chest imported about $1, a loss which, in the course of a year, amounts to a large sum.

Importers are beginning to experience some inconvenience in procuring demand notes with which to pay duties at the Custom-house. This difficulty will, of course, increase each month, as only the demand notes of the first issue are receivable for duties, and as they are not reissued after being received by the Government, the demand for these notes, and the constantly decreasing number of those in circulation, has already advanced their value above par, and will, probably, before long, render them equal in value with gold itself.

It has been the custom, since the passage of the Tariff Act, of March, 1861, to require importers to pay a deposit on certain kinds of goods, the value, quality or weight of which it is impossible to ascertain at the time of entry. This deposit is intended to be sufficient to cover the duties which the law requires to be paid, and is an average of the rates levied on the different qualities of the same class of goods. The Collector has lately issued a schedule of deposits, (different from that issued by Collector SCHELL,) which is given below.

Average Duty to be calculated for deposit on the following articles, viz.:

	Per Cent.
Cotton—unbleached, bleached, colored or printed, average	[illegible]
Book Cloths, except Stentons	[illegible]
Quiltings	[illegible]
Carpetings—Felt, Velvet, Medallion and Aubusson	[illegible]
All other Carpetings	[illegible]
Hearth Rugs or Door Mats (Wool)	[illegible]
Drugget and Bockings	[illegible]
Blankets	[illegible]
Flannels	close at [illegible]
Wearing apparel, (Woolen)	average [illegible]
Woolens, (Fine)	[illegible]
Woolens, (Heavy)	[illegible]
Shawls, (Wool)	[illegible]
Wool and Cotton Cloth	[illegible]
Linen—piece goods, costing not over 10 pence per yard	close at [illegible]
Linen—piece goods, costing over 10 pence per yard	[illegible]
Silks	[illegible]
White Pongee, (Silks)	[illegible]
Silk Velvets	[illegible]
Segars—costing from $2 to $5 per 1,000, average	[illegible]
Cigars—costing over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000	[illegible]
Cigars—costing over $10 per 1,000	[illegible]
Cigars—Paper	[illegible]
	Per Gal.
Brandy	average $1 [illegible]
Gin	[illegible]
Rum or Spirits	[illegible]
Kirschenwasser and similar beverages	[illegible]

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

APRIL 17, 1862.

The following are the decisions of the Treasury Department referred to by the telegraph a few days since. They are of considerable importance to our merchants:

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1862.

SIR: I have had under consideration the appeal of Messrs. MAGNUS & ISRAEL from your decision subjecting to duty at the rate of 30 per cent., under the Act of Aug. 5, 1861, "two cases unmanufactured and uncleaned ostrich feathers," imported by them in the steamer *City of New-York*, and entered at your port on the 4th of November last.

The appellants claim entry of the merchandise in question at the rate of 10 per cent., under the provision for non-enumerated articles in a raw state, in section 24 of the tariff act of March 2, 1861.

The 20th section of the tariff act of March 2, 1861, assesses a duty of 20 per cent. on "feathers for beds and downs of all kinds;" and the 22d section of the same act imposes a duty of 30 per centum on "feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed." The amendatory tariff of Aug. 5, 1861, section 2d, imposes a duty of 30 per centum on "feathers and downs."

If the provision for "ornamental feathers" is not superseded by the general provision in the amendatory act of Aug. 5, 1861, "feathers and downs," "ostrich feathers" would clearly fall within the classification of "ornamental feathers," and be legally chargeable with a duty of 30 per cent. If the provision for "ornamental" feathers in the act of March 2, 1861, be so superseded, "ostrich feathers" would then fall within the classification of "feathers and downs" in the amendatory act of Aug. 5, 1861, and be liable to a like rate of duty.

Nor can the fact, as claimed by the importers, that those feathers are not cleansed or prepared for immediate use, take them out of the classification of "ornamental" in the act of March 2, 1861, or that of the "feathers," in the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The term ornamental has reference to the use to which the merchandise is to be devoted, rather than the state or condition in which it is imported; and the term employed in the act of Aug. 5, 1861—"feathers"—is a general term, unaccompanied by any qualification as to variety or condition. I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, &c., New-York.

OCTAGONAL IRON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1862.

SIR: I have had under consideration an appeal from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of $20 per ton, under the act of March 2, 1861, certain iron, imported by Messrs. NAYLOR & Co., invoiced "octagonal cardwire iron," the appellants claiming the right to enter the said iron at the rate of $15 per ton.

The merchandise in this case must fall either under the classification in the first subdivision of the seventh section of the Tariff act of the 2d of March, 1861, of "bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch, or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch or more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one-half an inch or more than four inches square, fifteen dollars," &c.; or, under the provision of the same sub-division and section, of "all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton."

The specimen submitted to me as a sample of the iron in question is not flat, round or square, but octagonal—the edges of the original square bar having been hammered or beveled with the intention, as the importers allege, of preventing waste, which usually occurs on the reheating of the iron if the edges are left sharp and well defined. At all events, the bar has been made to assume a different form from any one of those specified in the law; and it was, therefore, properly classified by you, under the provision for all other descriptions of iron not otherwise provided for," and subjected to the duty of twenty dollars per ton.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. Z. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector, &c., Boston, Mass.

COTTON TOWELS, BLEACHED AND COLORED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1862.

SIR: I have had under consideration your report on the appeal of Messrs. R. & D. LAMB from your assessment of duty, at the rate of "1¼ cent per square yard, and in addition thereto, 10 per centum ad valorem," under section 14 of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, certain bleached cotton towels, with colored stripes at either end, said stripes being intended as an ornament or finish.

The appellants claim entry of said towels at the rate of 1¼ cent per square yard only, alleging that the 10 per centum additional does not accrue in this case, said goods being bleached goods, weighing over 5 ounces per square yard, and counting less than 100 threads to the square inch.

The only point to be decided is, whether these towels are "colored, printed, painted or dyed," in addition to their known character as "bleached goods," within the meaning of the law. That they are composed of *bleached* and *colored* cotton there is not a doubt, and although the proportion of colored in the whole fabric is small, yet it is introduced, it is believed, for the purpose of making the article more beautiful, and thereby enhancing its value in the market. I am of the opinion that the 10 per centum additional duty provided for articles of cotton, "if printed, painted, colored or stained," was properly assessed by you in this case. I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector, &c., New-York.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Legislature—A New Hotel and a Wedding—Bound for China—The Caribee Gold [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 11, 1862.

There is nothing very "stunning" in the way of news from these "scratchings," everything being quiet, except the Legislature, which is in session, and that is anything but quiet. The members complained that the wagons and carts made such a noise running in front of the hall, that they could not hear themselves talk, and it was ordered that sawdust should be thrown on the "Russ" to deaden the racket; it was done, and when everybody did hear what they (the solons) said, a prayer went up, or forth, to sweep off the sawdust again, and let the racket proceed. As long as the community did not know what frivolous "talk" it was that they couldn't hear, it was all very well, but when they did get an idea in what manner the solons were earning their eight dollars a-day—and the discovery was made—it was proposed to drown the legislators and their voices at the same time—as boys do kittens, because the catterwauling of one is all the human constitution can bear, and all over that number are a nuisance. Fortunately the members have got to fighting among themselves, which keeps them from doing any public mischief. May they emulate the felines of Kilkenny.

One of our new hotels, the "Russ House," (not named after the Colonel's pavement,) was opened last evening with grand *éclat*, and by way of making the event entertaining to the public, a wedding was improvised, and a couple who "took a notion" to strike out for each other and themselves, were launched upon the sea of matrimony by a Catholic priest and one of the other persuasion, as the parties were of different creeds, and it took two to bind the bargain. The ceremony was performed in the public parlor, and was considered a part of the programme. I looked over a tall man's shoulder, and saw an orange wreath and the top-knot of a small man, supposed to be the male victim; but how the bride looked, and whether she wore white silk or brown linen, I was unable to see. I reckon her harness was all right, for under the most trying circumstances they never omit that, or neglect the dry goods. Joy, grief—everything is regulated and tempered to the proper degree of regard for a flounce or a furbelow. Who ever saw a woman faint in her best dress, unless she could do it on some good-looking man's shoulder, without getting "mussed." Funny creeturs—there's a deal of method in their *feints*.

Have you an old steamer or two that you can spare for China? Everything hereabouts has been bought and fitted out for those waters. The *Columbia* was sold and is fitting up; the *Cortez* sails to-morrow; the tugboat *Martin White* has gone, and the *J. T. Wright* will soon follow, and I see by the English papers that twenty-five steamers have sailed from England. We had previously sent over several. Of course we are glad to get rid of all the old boats, hoping to see new staunch ones take their place. Steamers are making money here. HOLLIDAY & FLINT are just coining money with their line down the coast to Mexico and to Oregon—for we have another rush of "honest miners" (the greatest scamps that ever were) to the new Cariboo diggings in British Columbia, and the Salmon River mines, way up somewhere near the north pole, where it has not yet finished snowing, and some ten feet in depth has first to melt before ground can be prospected, and the Summer only lasts a couple of days, when it takes to snowing again as if it was afraid of getting behindhand for the Winter. It's a horrible region for any human being to go to, and yet hundreds are rushing off that way to take their choice between starving and freezing to death—a pleasant alternative.

The old steamer *Hermann* sailed to-day, with an immense load of mules, camels and jackasses, the latter being the honest miners aforesaid—the mules and camels being intended for packing provisions through the mountains. The camels arrived here recently from the Amoor River. The *Hermann* has been lying in the harbor for two years waiting for something to "turn up," and on the principle that once in seven years the most outlandish thing will be wanted, she comes in to illustrate it. I saw her on a trial trip the other day, and the old critter went cavorting and snorting around the bay like "a cattle" long confined let loose. She appeared to be determined to show people that there was good stuff in her yet, and went off as lively as one of those before-mentioned feline juveniles.

The opposition boats on the Sacramento River have all broken down—sunk, become used up, and their owners too—and again the old company have the floor, and, consequently, their stock went up from 25 to 81 in one day. No use talking, it takes an enterprising party to keep up with the chaps managing the affairs of the "California Steam Navigation Company." There never was a company under such admirable and shrewd management. WHITNEY as President, DICK JESSUP, NORRIS, MOORE, BEN HARTSHORNE as Directors, are about the hardest party to get ahead of I ever knew in the steamboating way—all Capt. Scotts in their way. I say they are "smart," and I don't say it to get a "chalked hat" either, for I don't get a chance to avail myself of any such politeness. Speaking of stocks, our mining market has an upward tendency, as the tunnels and shafts have an opposite direction, and bring forth the rich ores. Ophir declared a dividend the other day of $72 per foot, and at once advanced from $1,000 a foot to $1,800, and will probably reach $2,000—just because I had sold out previously. It will continue to pay about $70 per foot per month on the 1,400 feet composing the claim, or nearly 5 per cent. a month; a mighty good mine it is, with more rich metal in sight than would pay the expenses of the war. Ha! ha! that reminds me of a resolution which, I saw by the papers, was offered in Congress by a Mr. DUNN, to the effect that the Government should organize a corps of honest miners to proceed to the Pike's Peak gold mines, and elsewhere, and dig a little pile—just sufficient to pay the National debt, and the trifling little outlay for letting JEFF. DAVIS alone. It is very clear that Mr. DUNN never has been to California. If he had, and had ever attempted any little operations with that highly-respectable class aforesaid, he would have added *Brown* to his name, and henceforth wrote himself "Dunn Brown." It is too bad to laugh at Mr. DUNN, but let him come to California and try it on. I propose that he be appointed Superintendent, with a commission of 1 per cent. on all he digs. I put it at that low figure, because I think that all the honest miners would leave him. They would certainly "confiscate" the 99 cents and the tools.

Our mines bid fair to yield splendidly the coming Summer, and an immense amount of gold will be produced. The Washoe district alone will probably yield ten millions over and above the usual receipts from other parts of the country. There is no two ways about it, California is "sound"—sound on the gold question and sound on the Union. San Francisco is improving, real estate is going up, up, up, and the city is spreading. Give us a railroad and a steam line to China, and we will bring you out of your present financial difficulties and put you in a condition to take Johnny Bull in hand if he gets rambunkerous for a fight. But John wont do it; he knows better—wouldn't be healthy, yer know. The blawsted Yankees are getting their hands in. We shall see what we shall see, and so mote it be. PODGERS.

MR. COBDEN ON MARITIME LAW.

Illogical and Irrational Attitude of the British Government—The True Principles of a New Code.

Mr. COBDEN has addressed the following letter to Mr. HENRY ASHWORTH, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

LONDON, April 10, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of your kind permission to address you a letter on the present unsatisfactory state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals.

It is not necessary that I should dwell at length on the particular branch of the subject to which the debate on Mr. HORSFALL's motion was, as I venture to think, too exclusively confined—whether private property at sea should be exempted from capture by armed Government ships in time of war. That question was satisfactorily disposed of, not less by the practical force of the reasoning with which the motion was supported, than by the weak and irrelevant arguments with which it was opposed. A statement of the simple facts of the case, as they affect the interests of British capitalists, ought to be decisive of the course we should take, without the necessity of one syllable of discussion. Here is a country the average value of whose ships and cargoes afloat exceeds £150,000,000, which is more than double the amount possessed by any other State. A proposal is made by the United States, with the concurrence of France, Russia and other countries, to exempt this property from legalized plunder in the case of war. Our merchants and shipowners are, naturally, eager to close with so advantageous an offer, which is, however, peremptorily rejected by the British Government. Some of the arguments urged by a member of the Government to justify this rejection need not alarm us. [illegible] that such a stipulation would not be respected in time of war. At the worst, this would only [illegible] of the [illegible] the inviolability of private [illegible] become a recognized [illegible] law; and I do not believe that a [illegible] any Prize Court in the civilized world would afterward condemn as lawful capture, ships or cargoes seized in violation of that law. Sure I am, at least, that it is the duty of those filling high office in this country to brand with dishonor the violators of such a solemn engagement, and not to seem, in anticipation, to justify, or even palliate, their infamy. I have had some difficulty in believing these parties to be serious, who, in order to reconcile us to this unequal game of pillage, put forth the argument that it is desirable to subject our shipowners to the penalty of ruin in the event of war as the best means of binding the nation over to keep the peace. If a majority of the Cabinet and both Houses of Parliament were composed of shipowners, there might be some consistency in this proposition. But if power and responsibility are to be united in the same hands, there is another body of proprietors whose fortunes might with greater justice be made liable to confiscation in case of war. The argument is, however, unworthy of serious refutation.

Had not some of the opponents of Mr. HORSFALL's motion professed to doubt whether the Paris declaration in favor of neutrals was irrevocable, they would obviously have been unable to oppose it. But the Paris Congress of 1856 merely recognized a state of things which, as Mr. BARING remarked, had arisen out of the progress of events; it no more created those events than the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752 produced the astronomical laws which rendered that reform in our style necessary; and any attempt of our statesmen now to revert to the treatment of neutrals sanctioned by our Prize Courts in 1810 would place them on a level with those politicians whom HOGARTH depicts, in his famous election scene, clamoring to their candidates, "Give us back our eleven days!"

My principal object, however, in writing is to show that the issue raised by Mr. HORSFALL's motion, when taken alone, is now of little practical value. The question has assumed larger dimensions in consequence of the later proceedings of the United States Government. The facts of the case, which are not sufficiently known to the public, are as follows:

In 1856, as you are aware, Mr. MARCY, Foreign Secretary to President PIERCE, when replying to the invitation from the Paris Congress to agree to the abolition of privateering, made the memorable counter-proposal to Europe to exempt the private property of belligerents at sea from capture, both by privateers and armed Government ships. This offer, as I have stated, was favorably received by France, Russia, and other maritime Powers, but was rejected by the British Government. The election for the Presidency took place in the Autumn of 1856, and Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen the successor to Mr. PIERCE. The question of international maritime law now underwent further discussion in America, and it was contended that, in addition to the exemption of private property from capture, when at sea, it should be free from molestation when entering or leaving a commercial port; that, in fine, blockades should be restricted to naval arsenals, and towns which were at the same time invested by an army on land. * * In the course of their discussions, President BUCHANAN addressed a letter to the Chairman of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in which he said: "We must obtain the consent of the powerful naval nations that merchant vessels shall not be blockaded in port, but be suffered to pass the blockading squadron and go out to sea." The consequence of this state of opinion was, that Mr. DALLAS, the United States Minister at London, was in 1857 instructed to suspend the negotiations which had been opened upon the basis of Mr. MARCY's proposition.

Thus the matter remained till the Spring of 1859, when, on the breaking out of the war in Italy, a circular dispatch was transmitted from Mr. CASS, President BUCHANAN's Foreign Secretary, to the representatives of the United States at the European capitals, suggesting still further reforms in international maritime law. An unsuccessful effort was made, by Mr. LINDSAY, to induce our Government to lay on the table of the House a copy of this document; but the substance of its most important proposal was explained by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when communicating to the House (Feb. 18, 1861) the particulars of the interview at which Mr. DALLAS had read to him, as Foreign Minister, this dispatch: Mr. CASS was represented by his lordship to have declared that "he considered that the right of blockade, as authorized by the law of nations, was liable to very great abuse; and that the only case in which a blockade ought to be permitted was when a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side; but that any attempt to intercept trade by blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse of the right that ought not to be permitted." Lord RUSSELL took this opportunity of explaining to the House his reasons for opposing these views of the American Government, and which were in substance the same as those with which Mr. MARCY's proposal had been met—namely, that the system of commercial blockades is essential to the maintenance of our naval supremacy.

These incidents have a most important significance, if viewed in connection with present events. We live in an age of rapid transitions, which warn us against too obstinate an adherence to ancient precedent or blind routine. If the proposal of the United States to abolish commercial blockades had been favorably received by the British Government, there can be no doubt, from the known tendency of other maritime Powers, that it might have become a part of the law of nations, and in that case the commerce between England and the Southern States of the American Union would have been uninterrupted by the present war,—for the blockade is acknowledged by Europe only as a belligerent right, and not as the exercise of municipal authority. *In justice to the American Government, and to prevent any misapprehension of the following argument, I am bound to express the opinion that the closing of the cotton ports is virtually our own act.* We have imposed upon ourselves, as neutrals, the privations and sufferings incidental to a commercial blockade, because we assume that we are interested in reserving to ourselves the belligerent right which we now concede to others.

Let us consider, for a moment, whether this policy will bear the test of reason, fact, and experience. * * It may be alleged of nearly all articles of food or raw materials, transported over sea, that more than one-half is destined for these islands. It follows that were we, in the exercise of the belligerent right of blockade, to prevent the exportation of those commodities, we should inflict greater injury on ourselves and all the rest of the world, not excepting the country with which we were at war; for if we could effectually close the ports of one or more of these countries against both exports and imports, we should be merely intercepting the supply of comparative luxuries to them, while we arrested the flow of the necessaries of life to ourselves; and for every cultivator of the soil, engaged in the production of cotton or other raw material, thereby doomed to idleness, three or four persons would be deprived of employment in the distribution and manufacture of those commodities.

These facts are an answer to those who maintain that it is necessary to reserve in our hands the right of blockade, as an instrument of coercion in case of war. Against such countries as France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, &c., blockades have lost their force, owing to the extension of the railway system throughout the continent of Europe. In cases where a blow may still be struck at the commerce of a nation, of what use, I would ask, is a weapon of offence which recoils with double force on ourselves? It would be but a poor consolation to our population, who were subjected to the evils of enforced idleness and starvation, to be told that the food and raw materials destined for their subsistence and employment were rotting in the granaries of ruined cultivators in Russia or America.

These considerations have always practically outweighed the blockading theory, even when our necessities as a commercial and manufacturing people were much less than at present. *If we consult the experience of our past wars, we shall find that, as a belligerent, we have never attempted to prevent the productions of our enemies from reaching our shores.* It is true, we have maintained for our navy the traditional right and duty of a blockade, whilst (I beg your attention to the distinction) *we have invariably connived at its evasion.* I will cite a few examples. We all know how systematically our blockade of France and other parts of the coast of the Continent was relaxed by licenses during the great war with NAPOLEON, and it is notorious that, at the height of that war, the deficiency of our own harvests was repeatedly supplied from the cornfields of our most deadly enemy. Nor must we forget that the celebrated orders in Council, the most gigantic of all blockades, were ultimately revoked in the interests of our own manufactures and commerce. Again, in the war with the United States, in 1813, whilst professing to blockade that coast, our Government resisted the demands of a powerful and interested party in Parliament, who called for measures to prevent the importation of cotton into England; and this occurred at a time when our dependence on the produce of that region was, perhaps, not equal to a twentieth part of that of the present day.

The Crimean war, however, affords us a more recent example. That war was declared in March, 1854, but the ports of Southern Russia were not declared in a state of blockade until March, 1855. The Allies temporized for a year with their right and power to close the commercial ports of the Black Sea, whilst carrying on the most sanguinary struggle before the naval arsenal of Sebastopol, in order to allow the exportation of food from Russia, to make good the deficient harvests in England and France. Upward of half a million of quarters of grain reached our shores from that region, in 1854. Here, at least, is a precedent for the policy of restricting blockades to fortified places, and leaving commercial ports unmolested. If we turn to the operations in the Baltic, during the same war, we find that our blockade of Cronstadt had merely the effect of diverting the produce of Russia, destined for England, into more costly overland channels. An attempt was made, similar to that of interested parties in 1813, referred to above, to induce our Government to prevent the importation of Russian produce into this country through Prussia, which drew from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce a memorial declaring that the raw material from Russia was indispensable to the very existence of the industry of that district. After due deliberation, our Government refused to require a certificate of origin at the Custom-house, or to offer any other impediment to the importation of Russian hemp, flax, tallow, &c., into this country, through the territory of neutrals. The consequence was, that Prussia, which sent us tallow to the value of £150 only in 1853, was enabled, in 1855, to supply us with that article to the amount of £1,837,300; and other [illegible] commodities [illegible] this country in a [illegible] manner. It is only necessary to point to the examples of China, Mexico, &c., to show that in our hostilities with the weaker maritime Powers, we carefully eschew the policy of [illegible], as a means of coercion, to the blockade of their commercial ports.

A fair deduction from these facts and premises leads us to a very grave national dilemma. *We persist in upholding a belligerent right, which we have always shrunk from enforcing, and shall never rigorously apply, by which we place in the hands of other belligerents the power, at any moment, of depriving a large part of our population of the supply of the raw materials of their industry and of the necessaries of life.* In this respect the question of blockade is essentially different from that of the capture of private property at sea. In the latter case we are only liable to injury when we choose to become belligerents, whereas, in the former, we are exposed to serious calamities as neutrals; and England, by proclaiming the policy of non-intervention, has recently constituted herself the great neutral Power. In this capacity we are now enduring the effects of a blockade, by which it is estimated that the earnings of labor, in the cotton manufacture alone, are curtailed to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling a week. Should it continue, it will, I fear, bring many of the evils of war home to our doors, and plunge an ingenious and industrious population, whose recent improvement and elevation we have witnessed with pride, into the depths of pauperism and misery. Nor have we any assurance that this will prove a solitary case. I can imagine a combination of events, not more improbable than the blockade of the cotton region of the United States by land and sea would have appeared to be three years ago, by which we may be cut off from all commercial intercourse with other countries on which we are largely dependent for raw materials and food.

Speaking abstractly, and not in reference to the present blockade—*for we are precluded from pleading our sufferings as a ground of grievance against a people whose proposals for the mitigation of the barbarous maritime code we have rejected*—I do not hesitate to denounce, as opposed to the principles of natural justice, a system of warfare which inflicts greater injuries on an unoffending community than on a belligerent. Certain I am that such a system is incompatible with the new commercial policy to which we have unreservedly committed ourselves. Free trade, in the widest definition of the term, means only the division of labor by which the productive powers of the whole earth are brought into mutual cooperation. If this scheme of universal dependence is to be liable to sudden dislocation, whenever two Governments choose to go to war, it converts a manufacturing industry, such as ours, into a lottery, in which the lives and fortunes of multitudes of men are at stake. I do not comprehend how any British statesman, who consults the interests of his country, and understands the revolution which free trade is effecting in the relations of the world, can advocate the maintenance of commercial blockades. If I shared their view, I should shrink from promoting the indefinite growth of a population whose means of subsistence would be liable to be cut off at any moment by a belligerent Power, against whom we should have no right of resistance, or even of complaint.

It must surely be in mere irony that the advocates of such a policy as this ask,—of what use would our navy be in case of war, if commercial blockades were abolished? For a nation that has no access to the rest of the world but by sea, and a large part of whose population is dependent for food on foreign countries, *the chief use of a navy should surely be to keep open its communications, not to close them.*

There is another branch of this subject to which a recent occurrence has imparted peculiar importance. We require a clear definition of the circumstances which confer on a belligerent the right of search. The old and universally admitted rule that any maritime Power, when at war, was entitled everywhere to stop and visit the merchant vessels of neutrals, is allowed to be unsuited to this age of extended commerce, of steamers, and postal packets. The main object which belligerents had in view in the exercise of this power was the capture of the enemy's property. But, since the Paris declaration exempts the goods of an enemy from seizure in neutral bottoms, there is little motive left for preserving this belligerent right; and the question would receive a very simple solution by assimilating the practice in time of war to that which prevails in time of peace.

Merchant vessels on the high seas are, during peace, considered and treated as a part of the territory to which they belong. There is no point on which the maritime Powers are more clearly understood than that, excepting cases of special convention to the contrary, such as that for suppressing the African Slave-trade, the flags of merchantmen afford an absolute protection against visitation by an alien ship of war. This rule applies, of course, only to the high seas; for when foreign merchant vessels approach so near the coast of a maritime State as to place themselves within its municipal jurisdiction, they are subject to all its police and revenue regulations. Now, why should not this be the invariable law of the sea, in time of war as well as of peace? Because two maritime Powers in some quarter of the globe choose to enter upon hostilities affords no good reason why neutral merchant ships, sailing in every sea, should be subjected to their authority.

This change would simplify the question of contraband of war, and thus tend to obviate the risks of international disputes. An article is rendered contraband of war only by its hostile destination. Were the right of search on the high seas in time of war abolished, the only admissible proof of this destination would be the fact of the vessel being found within the waters of a belligerent State. If those waters were in the possession of a hostile Power, the jurisdiction would appertain to the fleet of that Power, and a neutral merchant vessel, containing articles contraband of war, entering voluntarily within that jurisdiction, would be *ipso facto* liable to capture. As to the question what should, under such circumstances, constitute an unlawful cargo, I see no motive why we should seek to multiply impediments to commerce by extending the category of articles contraband of war beyond that proposed by the United States, viz.: arms and ammunition.

Without dwelling on minor details, the three great reforms in international maritime law embraced in the preceding argument are:

1. The exemption of private property from capture at sea, during war, by armed vessels of every kind.
2. Blockades to be restricted to naval arsenals, and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war.
3. The merchant ships of neutrals on the high seas to be inviolable to the visitation of alien government vessels in time of war as in time of peace.

It is at the option of the English Government at any time to enter upon negotiations with the other great Powers for the revision of the maritime code, *and I speak advisedly in expressing my belief that it depends on us alone whether the above reforms are to be carried into effect.* I will only add that I regard these changes as the necessary corollary of the repeal of the navigation laws, the abolition of the corn laws, and the abandonment of our colonial monopoly. We have thrown away the sceptre of force to confide in the principle of freedom—uncovenanted, unconditional freedom. Under this new *régime* our national fortunes have prospered beyond all precedent. *During the last fourteen years the increase of our commerce has exceeded its entire growth during the previous thousand years of reliance on force, cunning and monopoly.* This should encourage us to go forward, in the full faith that every fresh impediment removed from the path of commerce, whether by sea or land, and whether in peace or war, will augment our prosperity, at the same time that it will promote the general interests of humanity. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours, very sincerely, R. COBDEN.

HENRY ASHWORTH, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

WAR LETTERS AND NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The New-Mexican Expedition—Arming the Loyal Indians—Interesting Statement Regarding Affairs in Arkansas—Relief for the Contrabands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS arrived here yesterday, and to-day assumed command of the District of Kansas. Gen. DENVER is ordered to the command of all the troops in Southern Kansas. So we go. Another Pro-Slavery General arrived, and if the telegraph is to be believed, still another is coming. Gen. HALLECK reports JIM CRAIG, of St. Joseph, Mo., as ordered to command in the Indian Territory.

The New-Mexico Expedition has received orders to march on the 20th. Which of the Brigadiers is to command is not known.

It is perfectly well-known here that two thousand guns left Fort Leavenworth yesterday, for the purpose of arming the loyal Indians. At last, after two months' delay, the military authorities have finally determined to do what should have been done before—arm the Indians, and with a sufficient force move into the Indian Territory, restoring these people to their homes. Two months since Commissioner DOLE agreed to this policy when in council with OPOTHELEYOHOLO, in this city. Col. JENNISON was ordered to Humboldt in apparent pursuance of this policy, kept there without means to move forward, and finally marched to Lawrence, thence to move to New-Mexico. This has barely been accomplished when arms are sent to the Indians, and the regiments now at Fort Scott, with the exception of the Sixth Kansas, are ordered to Humboldt, whence Col. JENNISON marched two weeks since, with the purpose of moving into the Territory south.

Information from the Indian encampment on the Neosho reports the return of some scouts, who bring reliable information in relation to the number and camps of the rebel forces in the Indian Territory. Their total force is between 5,000 and 6,000 men, encamped in three divisions, and placed with reference to movements from this State.

The loyal Indians now number 8,000. They are still suffering greatly from exposure and want of [illegible] the last two months. The warriors are becoming very impatient and the [illegible] indifference with which the proposed restoration to their homes has been treated by our military authorities. Their faith in the white man has been gradually sinking below zero, and the news of intended movements will be heartily welcomed by them.

These refugees are divided among different tribes, as follows: There are 5,000 Creeks, 1,096 Seminoles, 240 Cherokees, 100 Chickasaws, 544 Uchees, 315 Quapaws, 197 Delawares, 83 Kechies, 17 Ironeys, 3 Kadows and 5 Wishitaws. Among them are also 61 negro slaves. They are encamped for seven miles below Leroy, Coffee County, on the Neosho River, as also on the Verdigris, 30 miles from the principal camp.

A large number of Union citizens from Arkansas have lately arrived in Southern Kansas. They bring much interesting information as to affairs in that State. What they tell in relation to military movements is by no means new. They all describe the events of the past twelve months as those of a perfect reign of terror. The Union men were largely in the majority in the northwest counties. Benton County gave 956 Union majority on the Convention vote last May, Washington County gave 1,300 Union majority. At Maysville, in Benton County, the first secession camp west of the Mississippi was formed. The town voted 67 Union to 13 secession. Since the advance of the Union army, and simultaneously with its entrance into the State, the principal Secessionists fled southward, driving off their negroes and stock, and retreating in the direst confusion to Texas and Northern Louisiana. The first week after CURTIS entered the State, on all the roads leading South, and in advance of PRICE's retreating army, the rebel slaveholders were driving their slaves in greater numbers than those that composed the whole rebel army. One man, from the neighborhood of Van Buren, described the roads for ten miles north of that place to be perfectly lined with these rebel fugitives, encamped with their property, waiting their turn to be ferried across the Arkansas. Many ludicrous incidents are related of the terror excited in their minds. One prominent rebel, Judge WALKER, of Benton County, who was the President of the secession convention, came rushing into Fayetteville, the day after the fight at Cross Hollows. He went into a lawyer's office, where my informant happened to be, exclaiming, without stopping to take breath, or compose himself—"What shall I do? The Federals are coming. Good God! What shall I do? They'll hang me, sure, for I was President of that Convention, and signed the ordinance of secession. Oh, dear! What shall I do? I have got 150 niggers; corn's $1 50 a bushel, and pork's 15 cents."

The lawyer studied, and then replied: "Well, Judge, I don't see anything else to do but to take our niggers and whatever else we can gather, and leave. I guess our time's come."

"But, great God!" piteously replied the Judge, "corn's $1 50 a bushel, and the further South you go the worse it is."

The last heard of the Judge was that he had abandoned all but two or three of his best slaves, and left. So with hundreds of others. There will be no crops raised in the State this year, and the Confederate forces seized the last bushel of grain they could obtain. The prices of everything were enormous. Coffee was $1 per pound, and not to be obtained at that. Wheat $3 50 per bushel; corn from $1 50 to $2. There are no calicoes or dress goods in the country. Pork was 15 cents per pound. To show the utter scarcity of everything but the bare necessaries, it was stated that during the Winter, at a public auction in Fayetteville, a pair of common cotton cards, such as are sold in the North each for less than 50 cents, brought $15 the pair. The same in Texas would have brought $20. My informant states that after the victory over OPOTHELEYOHOLO, in the Indian Territory, the Texans engaged in the affair scalped the dead, and many of them exhibited women and children's scalps at their belts, with the most brutal exultation. The negroes have a pretty clear understanding of this fight and its cause.

There have been several recent orders in relation to the disposition of troops in this district. Col. LEAVENWORTH, commanding the Second Regiment Colorado Volunteers, was in this city a few days since, making the necessary arrangements for assuming the duties to which he was detailed. He is placed in command of a force intended for the protection of the overland routes, and will have his own regiment, with a small additional force, numbering in all, probably, 1,500 men. About 400 men, raised for this service in Cincinnati and other cities, are now on their way here. This is an important duty, and Col. LEAVENWORTH's thorough knowledge of the West will doubtless make him efficient.

Owing to the dissatisfaction not only felt but openly expressed at the Generals sent here by HALLECK, a large number of officers in the First and Seventh Regiments, and Cols. DEITZLER, and JENNISON have tendered their resignations. Col. JENNISON sent his in to-day, giving in the letter as reasons for the act, a thorough want of confidence in the men sent here; a conscientious objection to the Pro-Slavery policy of Major-Gen. HALLECK, and refusing to be made subservient to a course which, as he conceives, is injurious to the cause of freedom, and the best interests of the Nation and the State. He prays, in closing, that he may speedily be relieved of his command and commission. Other officers in his regiment have sent in similar letters. Among these are Capt. JOHN BROWN, Jr., First Lieut. BOSTWICK, and Second Lieut. G. H. HOYT, of the same company; Capts. MERRIMAN and THORNTON, with others of the line officers. Col. DEITZLER, of the First Kansas, will also resign, as have Major HALDERMAN, Capt. CHENOWETH, and several others of the same corps. All of the troops dislike the New-Mexican Expedition exceedingly.

The friends of the contrabands continue steadily at their labors. A number of intelligent colored men here have lately organized a Provident Land and Saving Funds Association, with the view of depositing their savings and purchasing and locating land-warrants, with the intention of farming in small colonies or groups. It is calculated that a section of land may be purchased, at the ruling rate of warrants, for about $500, all expenses paid. This will give (640 acres) sixteen forty-acre allotments, at a cost of about $30 66 each. This plan can be extended according to the wants, or the allotments be made smaller. As fast as there is sufficient money in hand to purchase, it is done, and those whose proportion is first paid, make their selection, and so on until all are located. The League is just organizing, by the help of friends, what will be known as the "Freedman's School of Leavenworth, Kansas," the object of which is to provide a free day and evening school for all contrabands—children and adults. This school will be under the superintendence of CHARLES H. LANGSTON, of Oberlin, Ohio, now on a visit to Kansas, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the freed people of his color. He is well known from his active participation in the Oberlin-Wellington rescue in 1858. A number of cases of kidnapping have lately occurred in this vicinity. Four men were taken in one night, within four or five miles of town. One of them resisted fiercely, and was severely wounded. He managed to make his escape on the road, and is now in safety. R. J. H.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. VAN DORN.

The rebel Major-Gen. VAN DORN has made his official report of the battle of Pea Ridge. He says:

"The troops moved so very slowly that it was 11 A. M. before the head of the leading division (PRICE's) reached the village, and we had the mortification to see SIGEL's division, 7,000 strong, leaving as we entered. Had we been one hour sooner, we should have cut him off with his whole force, and certainly have beaten the enemy next day.

We followed him, our advance skirmishing with his rear guard, which was admirably handled."

In his report of the second day's fight, he says:

"About 3 P. M. I received by aids-de-camp the information that Gens. McCULLOCH and McINTOSH and Col. HERBERT were killed, and that the division was without any head."

He accounts for "withdrawing his army" as follows:

"In the course of the night I ascertained that the ammunition was almost exhausted, and that the officer in charge of the ordnance supplies could not find his wagons, which, with the subsistence train, had been sent to Booneville. Most of the troops had been without any food since the morning of the 6th, and the artillery horses were beaten out. It was, therefore, with no little anxiety that I awaited the dawn of day. When it came, it revealed to me the enemy in a new and strong position, offering battle. I made my dispositions at once to accept the gage, and by 7 o'clock the cannonading was as heavy as that of the previous day.

On the side of the enemy the fire was much better sustained, for, being freed from the attack of my right wing, he could now concentrate his whole artillery. Finding that my right wing was much disorganized, and that the batteries were, one after another, retiring from the field, with every shot expended, I resolved to withdraw the army. * * *

So far as I can ascertain, our losses amount to about 600 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners, and one cannon, which, having become disabled, I ordered to be thrown into a ravine.

The force with which I went into action was less than 14,000 men; that of the enemy is variously estimated at from 17,000 to 24,000."

As to the loss of officers, VAN DORN says:

"Gen. PRICE received a severe wound early in the action, but would neither retire from the field nor cease to expose himself to danger.

No successes can repair the losses of the gallant dead, who fell on the well-fought field. McCULLOCH was the first to fall. I had found him, in the frequent conferences I had with him, a sagacious, prudent counselor, and a bolder soldier never died for his country.

McINTOSH had been very much distinguished all through the operations which have taken place in this region; and during my advance from Boston Mountain I placed him in command of the cavalry brigade, and in charge of the pickets. He was alert, daring, and devoted to his duty. His kindness of disposition, with his reckless bravery, had attached the troops strongly to him; so that after McCULLOCH fell, had he remained to lead them, all would have been well with my right wing; but, after leading a brilliant charge of cavalry, and carrying the enemy's battery, he rushed into the thickest of the fight again, at the head of his old regiment, and was shot through the head. [illegible] McCULLOCH and [illegible] loved.

Gen. SLACK, [illegible] But I hope his distinguished services will be restored to his country. A noble boy, [illegible] CLARKE, commanded a battery of artillery, and during the fierce artillery actions of the 7th and 8th, was conspicuous for the daring and skill which he exhibited. He fell at the very close of the action. Col. RIVES fell mortally wounded about the same time, and was a great loss to us. On a field where were many gallant gentlemen, I remember him as one of the most energetic and devoted of them all."

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FLAGSHIP BENTON, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

I wrote you last that a Mr. TAYLOR, reported a Union man, and believed to be such on the strength of a pass he held from Gen. POPE, was shipping his cotton to New-York. Things are likely to take a new turn in his case, however. Stray negroes have been excluded from the military camp altogether thus far, and only a few free negroes were in the two regiments now here. Two of these, it appears, were enticed up the river toward Osceola a day or two ago by some white miscreants, on pretence that they were wanted to help kill some beeves. When near TAYLOR's plantation they were surrounded by armed rebels, their hands tied, and themselves put into a boat and taken across the point. An officer went to TAYLOR's plantation, yesterday, to look for them. TAYLOR was not at home, but his brother-in-law, who was acting for him, was exceedingly bellicose, and threatened to shoot the officer. The negroes may be ere this in Memphis. Some forty bales of TAYLOR's cotton are lying upon the levee, and this Col. FITCH has determined to confiscate. Should TAYLOR's complicity in this outrage fully appear, his whole personal property—cotton, mules and horses—will be confiscated beyond a doubt.

A deserter from the enemy at Fort Wright, says they have one ten-inch mortar, but that they have not fired it but once or twice, fearing that the Southern iron of which it is made is too brittle to withstand regular discharges. He also says their biggest gun is in the same category.

The firing of the mortars at night, lately, has been regular enough to keep the rebels awake, if nothing else. By daylight but few shells are thrown, but at night the discharges are pretty regular. I presume the object is simply to notify the enemy that we are awake.

A reconnoissance down the river, yesterday, revealed seven of the enemy's gunboats lying at anchor off Fort Wright.

Yesterday, Sunday, we went up the river as high as Island No. 21 to make a reconnoissance and to bring down a couple of wharf-boats, to be converted into barracks for the soldiers.

Opposite Island No. 21 we found a bayou debouching into a series of lakes and bayous, through which a small steamboat can now pass to the St. Francis River, which enters the Mississippi sixty-five miles below Memphis. But by other bayous running to the left, it is presumed that boats can find their way into the Father of Waters considerably this side of Memphis. Less labor than made the canal at Island No. 10 would open this pass sufficient for gunboats. What use will be made of this discovery remains to be seen.

For the last few days we have not heard a gun from Fort Wright. What a joke it would be on Commodore FOOTE if the enemy should have evacuated a week before we know it. But if the deserters, who almost daily arrive, tell any truth, the fort is yet occupied.

The *DeSoto*, to-day, takes up some sixty bales of TAYLOR's cotton. It is shipped in the name of the owner, but the chances are that it will be confiscated, for TAYLOR's privacy to the negro-stealing transaction is almost a certainty.

GEN. MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

THE EXPEDITION TO STEVENSON, ALA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, Ala.,
Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

An expedition, consisting of eight hundred men, with two pieces of artillery from SIMONSON's Battery, started from Huntsville on Saturday last, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Tennessee River, near Bridgeport, thus preventing any advance upon our position from Richmond or Chattanooga. Any reinforcements intended for Corinth (according to the plan of BEAUREGARD, as revealed in the telegram which I have already sent you) would also be cut off.

The immediate command of the expedition was given to Col. SILL, but as its object was of unusual importance, Gen. MITCHEL himself accompanied it.

Some time after the principal expedition was gone, Col. T. R. STANLEY, of the Eighteenth Ohio, embarked upon another train, with Company A of his regiment, for the purpose of following up the other, patrolling the track, keeping all safe for a return, and bringing back the General as soon as the main object of the expedition should be accomplished.

The expedition went to within six miles of Bridgeport, and found a bridge over a creek which ran through a deep gorge, with rocky and precipitous sides. As the destruction of this bridge would effectually prevent an advance of the enemy, Gen. MITCHEL concluded to burn it and return, instead of going on to the Tennessee River, as he had originally intended. Accordingly, a quantity of cotton soaked with oil was placed upon the superstructure over the gorge and fired. The bridge was about eighty feet long, and from one end to the other was speedily in flames. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening when the thunder of the artillery, which was fired for the purpose of knocking down the abutments of the bridge, announced that the communication between the Eastern and Western rebel armies was finally broken.

THE UNION SENTIMENT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus explains the cause of the existence of a strong Union sentiment in certain districts of Northern Alabama:

"The county is governed by a man named COOPER, who is a staunch supporter of the Government, and who has defied and damned the Confederate leaders from every stump and dry goods box in the country. He is one of those peculiar men, who, without being particularly well educated, have an unusual amount of hard sense, and a great deal of stubbornness of disposition—a black eye and short, thick and rough hair, which latter two qualifications render it absolutely compulsory on him to go in opposition to everything and everybody. So when the Confederacy begun to get under way, he took to the stump and through his own, Meigs, Bradley and another county near these, he preached the Union gospel, and held many firm in the faith. Where COOPER is now, I don't know, but it is presumed ANDY JOHNSON knows where he is, and will see that he is rewarded.

We have not penetrated Meigs, Bradley, and the other county not remembered, but I am told the feeling there is high. In this county, Morgan, and north of this, at Huntsville, and Athens in Limestone, I have heard it freely and candidly expressed. In Winston county, next adjoining this, they say if we will only send troops there they are ready to volunteer. Union companies are already made up in the last-named county, and they beg for arms. Such petitions have been sent here. I have not been to Tuscumbia and Florence, but Gen. TURCHIN, who came up last evening, says the expression at both places is very encouraging. The war has not brought much of prosperity in this country. The fact is, the people have seen too much of its evils. I do not mean that they have no patriotism left to bind them to the old Union, when I state that their interest has tended to make Unionists of them. Recruiting camps have been strung along the line of this railroad for miles, and innumerable depredations have been committed. The people have been literally robbed by the Southern soldiers of everything, and the whole country is desolate.

But whatever may be the case, the display of the Union sentiment in this county is highly encouraging, particularly as we thought on first entering Tennessee, that there was no hope or expectation longer to be indulged in of such a feeling existing. I am satisfied that it does exist, and that forming a basis for future labors, it will react in a short time after the rebel cause is definitely dead, so as to produce a feeling akin to the old feeling between the North and the South, and soothe in a great degree the bitterness that exists only, I am happy to say, on the part of the Southerners. They talk, the bitter ones, of living under the British Government in preference to 'LINCOLN's, &c.' They say, too, no matter how it ends, the North and South must live apart. The 'spinning wheel' and 'jenny,' they say, have been brought from their hiding-places, and the people of the South intend to make and manufacture for themselves."

THE CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, April 13.

Sergeant E. E. PRITCHARD, of the Washington Artillery, arrived here last evening, and gives us some further particulars of the occupation of Huntsville. He was on his way to join his company at Corinth, but was turned back at Stevenson by the intelligence that the Federals had possession of Huntsville, and had cut off the railroad communication with Corinth. Mr. P. informs us that he had a conversation with an engineer who succeeded in running the "gauntlet," and who gave him the following statement:

"He said that, early on Friday morning, he came up the road from Decatur; that on arriving at Huntsville, he found the telegraph operator in waiting, who threw his apparatus on board, and informed him that the Federalists were just coming into the town. The engineer then started his train, but before getting through the town he was fired upon by the Federal force, and a shot was also fired at the train, but did not succeed in hitting it. His brother, also an engineer, was just behind him with a long train of empty cars, which was returning from carrying troops to Corinth. The Federal infantry fired a volley into the cab on the engine, and it was supposed killed the engineer, as the train was stopped and had not been heard from at Stevenson. The Federal force could not be ascertained, but consisted of cavalry, infantry and one piece of artillery. They have possession of the city, and have effectually cut off all communication by that route. The Fifth Georgia Regiment had passed over the road but a short time previous, and were all safely beyond Huntsville, except some few who were detailed to bring on baggage.

Passengers by the Georgia Railroad, last night, report that Huntsville has been occupied by eleven thousand Federal troops. Two locomotives and trains of cars, loaded with troops going to reinforce [illegible] Memphis, were [illegible] by way of Mobile [illegible]

[illegible]

From the [illegible] May 1.

Gentlemen [illegible] Memphis [illegible] urday evening [illegible] which we [illegible] mysterious rumors [illegible] that there was [illegible] they don't think it. New-Orleans is [illegible] doubts that the [illegible] that city. These [illegible] tive knowledge, before [illegible] Orleans was in the possession [illegible] but the papers and the authorities [illegible] from publishing anything of the kind.

Ex-Gov. JACKSON was in Memphis [illegible] three millions of Treasury Warrants, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, [illegible] being used in paying off the troops known as the Missouri State Guards. They had to take them or nothing. Gen. PRICE left for Corinth on [illegible] and his Confederate troops were to follow immediately. They had visited BEAUREGARD's [illegible] at Corinth, and everybody there expected a fight and a bloody one, and yesterday was the day fixed upon to commence it. This was Gen. PRICE's opinion. They even calculated upon three days' fighting, [illegible] that there were troops enough on each side to occupy this time in settling the question of victory.

From Memphis to New-Orleans the water was very high and was causing great apprehension. At New-Orleans the banks were about to inaugurate a new policy, by resuming specie payments [illegible] per cent. of their issues, and throwing out and discrediting the Confederate notes. Throughout Louisiana, outside of the office-holders and the army contractors, and those who live by swindling, there was a very general desire for the settlement of all differences and the close of the war.

These gentlemen further say, that no cotton had been burned at Memphis, nor sugar destroyed, up to Saturday evening, at Memphis, nor at New-Orleans, or anywhere else, except at one place on the line of the road. There was some cotton on the landing at Memphis ready to be burned, and some sugar to be rolled into the river, but the cotton was so placed as not to fire any part of the town. That was [illegible] ed, nor would the citizens leave it on the arrival of the Federal troops, which seem to be expected in a little while. There were but a limited number of regiments of military about Memphis. Everything of the kind was tending to Corinth, where they were confident of having 200,000 men, whether they will be effective or not is another matter. The talk was that the whole plan of the war would be changed; that any further attempt to maintain the control of the Mississippi was to be abandoned, and after *a victory at Corinth*, the troops were to march directly to Louisville, and thence to Cincinnati, and afterwards to pay St. Louis a visit. This, we say, was *the talk* at Corinth and Memphis.

The whole of PRICE's army and the Arkansas troops had been concentrated at Memphis, but there were about fifteen hundred Missourians, under RAINS, who had not entered the Confederate service.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Delay in Moving—Mules to be Impressed—Gen. Alfred Beckley and his Antecedents—The National Courts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

I have heard to-day, (I will not vouch for it,) that orders have been given to impress mules into the service, wherever found, either with or without the owners consent. Probably there will not only be no objection, but rather a very cordial assent to this measure, inasmuch as the contract price agreed upon, would be a large one for 99 in 100 of all the mules in the country. Only by such means, it seems to me, can the required number (2,000) be supplied in the time stipulated.

Among the prisoners sent to Camp Chase, two or three days ago, was Gen. ALFRED BECKLEY. He was a graduate of West Point, and after leaving there, served for thirteen years in the National army. His residence is at the country seat of Raleigh County, southeast of Kanawha, called Raleigh on the maps, but its name has since been changed to Beckley C. H. He is a man of wealth, and has great influence in that region. For some time he has held the office of Brigadier-General of the State Militia, and at the battle of Gauley Bridge, he with his forces belonged to WISE's Division. After that affair, BECKLEY disbanded his forces, and returned home, where he remained quietly, until our forces sent forward from the vicinity of Gauley Bridge, by order of Gen. FREMONT, as a part of the troops under Gen. J. D. COX, of the Kanawha Division, arrived there, when he at once surrendered himself into their hands, asking to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance. Our officers in command did not consider this any part of their errand, and very properly caused him to be escorted to our headquarters, and the result is a consignment to Camp Chase, where he will be properly seen to. Persons of note here, who have known him, have confidence in the sincerity of his repentance.

In a former letter, in speaking of the new Governor of Virginia, FRANCIS H. PIERPONT and the reorganization of a large number of Counties, and their State Courts, under Union officers, I alluded also to the National Court, then in session here, and the unsatisfactory proclivity of the presiding Judge to release rebel prisoners on bail; I am since told extending even to flagrant cases of capital offence, from which I inferred without inquiry, that he was the old incumbent, with tender sympathies for rebels, while professing Union sentiments. I have just learned that, since the organization of the new State Government, President LINCOLN has appointed JOHN J. JACKSON of Parkersburgh, as Judge of the National Court, and Judge BROCKENBROUGH, of Staunton, gone over to secessia.

This National District, comprises all the Counties of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge. By act of Congress, provision is made for holding regular sessions at Wheeling, Charleston, Clarksburgh, Winchester, Staunton, Louisburgh, and Wytheville. Judge JACKSON has been holding regular terms of this Court at the three first-named places, and will next hold a session at Winchester, and by the time that is closed, he will doubtless have free access to Staunton, and so on to Louisburgh and Wytheville. It is also provided that a decree of this court, made at any of the places named, will have equal force in all parts of the District; and that real estate, sold by order of Judge JACKSON, can be purchased at the Marshal's sale, and a valid title made to it, although the county in which it lies may be temporarily held by the rebels. This will no doubt be comforting news to some of the merchants of our Eastern cities.

Col. D. HENRY BURTNETT, quite unexpectedly to himself, and, I dare say, not a little against the wishes of so energetic an officer to be in more active service in the field, has lately been detailed to remain here for the present, as Chief of Ordnance for this Department. T.

GEN. FREMONT AND PRISONERS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 3.

Gen. FREMONT has issued a circular containing instructions in regard to prisoners, somewhat as follows: Prisoners will not be surrendered to the United States Marshal until they are indicted.

When the Major-General Commanding is in the field, and it is not convenient to communicate with him on certain cases, they shall be referred to the Department of Judge Advocate, Maj. R. M. CORWINE, for his opinion and direction.

Persons who are charged with disloyalty and sent to prison, by the order of any commanding officer of a Division, Brigade, Regiment or Post, shall be sent to Camp Chase to await the orders of the Secretary of War.

Persons arrested who are charged with having served under the rebel Government, whether in the military, judicial, executive or legislative departments, will not be discharged, but will at once be committed to Camp Chase, with a statement embodying a history of their case, there to await the order of the War Department.

All persons taken with arms in their hands, who shall have been actually engaged as guerrillas at the time of their capture, shall be tried by a military commissioner, at the headquarters of the nearest brigade commander, and the proceedings in each case submitted for final decision to the General commanding the department.

The arrest of all persons must be promptly reported to Major JOS. DARR, Jr., Provost-Marshal General, Headquarters, Wheeling, Va., and particular care taken, whenever practicable, to forward, with a descriptive list of the prisoners, complete and accurate evidence against them. Prisoners will in no instance be sent out of this Department without a report to the Provost-Marshal General.

SIGNS OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 3.

We learn that large shipments of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores are now being made to Monterey from Clarksburgh, both by wagons and by pack mules. The mud on the roads along the route is, in many places, belly deep to the horses.

A letter from the scene of operations gives some idea of what it costs to transport stores to Monterey. A two-horse wagon takes eight barrels of [illegible] about seven hundred pounds [illegible] the Government $3 per day for each [illegible] wagon. Being fourteen days making [illegible] the total cost of transporting seven [illegible] of hard bread is $40, exactly [illegible] ing altogether 10½ cents per pound. The packers generally put two hundred pounds on each mule, and the Government allowance for each mule is nine pounds of oats, and twelve pounds of hay per day. They load with oats, say one hundred mules, which will take twenty thousand pounds, and by the time they make the trip to Monterey and back, occupying fourteen days, as they do not go over fourteen miles per day, they will consume twelve thousand six hundred pounds of the oats, besides the hay, leaving a balance of seven thousand four hundred pounds. Nine men, at $26 per month, and one train-master at $40 per month, are sent in charge of each train of mules of the above number.

New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is now made a post, and large shipments are forwarded from there up the Moorfield Valley to Monterey.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
[illegible] on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply [illegible], advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market value.

[illegible] Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for [illegible].

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. [illegible] Exchange-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
[illegible] Securities of all classes bought and sold. [illegible] investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
[illegible] AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until [illegible], May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land [illegible] for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in [illegible] annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two [illegible], which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at [illegible], No. 128 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

[illegible], LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
[illegible], Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
[illegible], LL.D., J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
[illegible] School, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
[illegible], LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.
[illegible] OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business the 20th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 10th January, 1862, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 15th of May, inclusive.

H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land-Grant Bonds, not Assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road.

C. OLLADICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS.
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SHANNON & DENNIS, at No. 228 Grand-st., New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said copartnership will be continued by JOSEPH SHANNON, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation and to collect and receive the debts and sums belonging and coming to the said firm.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
JOHN DENNIS,
JOSEPH SHANNON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. [illegible] have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 161 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type [illegible] to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWERS upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1¼ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of JOHN R. HOLMES, of the Township of South Brunswick, County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscribers, his Assignees, under oath or affirmation, before the 11th day of June next, being three months from the date of assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against said John R. Holmes will be filed with the Surrogate of Middlesex County, before the ensuing September Term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated March 10, 1862.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, } Assignees.
JOHN WICOFF, }

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st.

N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND ADVERTISING, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday and received replies to their interrogatories from the following papers, viz.: *Herald, Sun, Commercial Advertiser, Tribune, Times, New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, Irish American, New-York Leader*, and *Daily Transcript*. Replies from some of the above papers not being accompanied by an affidavit, and many to whom notices had been sent not having replied, the Committee adjourned to meet again on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES REED,
HENRY SMITH,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford Hall for a drill room, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Committee
MICHAEL SNYDER, } on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Pub. Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFFICE Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 6, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HULL & CONABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. m7-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-lawбmTh*
EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL.
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }
ap17-law6mTh*

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 500 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, May 24.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin .... $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin .... $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, May 24 ...... SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 5, 1862.
For Albany—10:00 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, 1862, landing at Yonkers' Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at 30th-st. each way. Arriving at Yonkers 8:50; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:45. By ferryboat—Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:55; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:25; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:30; arriving at Poughkeepsie 12:45. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 2; Cornwall, 2:20; West Point, 2:40; Cozzens, 2:50; Haverstraw, 3:20; Nyack and Tarrytown, 3:35. By ferryboat—Yonkers, 4:45; arriving in New-York, 5:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. I. P. SMITH, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it to come sealed,) enclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. Humphrey, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—[illegible] owned by William Henry Ingham, in the village [illegible], Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property consists of about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISANIA, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES of land, dwelling, 35x40, barn 20x25, ice-house, cow-house, &c.; water in the house from a never-failing spring on the premises; good furniture. Price $4,000. Location in a pleasant village, three miles from Newark, N. J., with hourly communication to and from New-York. If not sold before, will be let on the 1st June to a good tenant at $100 per month for the Summer. Address H. W. RISLEY, No. 141 Chambers-st., or C. R. WAUGH, Esq., Newark, N. J.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from depôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SHORE, ONE MILE FROM Rye and Port Chester depôts, the former residence of the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, with 20 acres of valuable land. The house is large, conveniently arranged and beautifully situated, in the immediate neighborhood of some of the most elegant country residences in Westchester; barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, convenient and well furnished. Possession at once. Also to let, a three-story, brown-stone-front house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 55 feet deep, replete with all modern conveniences. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and 5 acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings' depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A BUSIness or merchandise, a good cottage-house with seven-eighths of an acre of ground, commanding a superior view of the Hudson River, 34 miles from the City. From $500 to $1,800 in said articles. Address WM. H. TILLOTSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to depôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

NORTH RIVER.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A well located house in New-York or Brooklyn, a finely situated country seat, within one hour by rail, containing 10½ acres; fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c. Price $16,000. Address HUDSON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

RAVENSWOOD.—TO LET—A LARGE COTTAGE with 13 rooms, near the East River, with carriage house, large garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c. More land if desired. Apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A DOUBLE BRICK house, with ¼ acre of ground. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, about four miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing one hundred acres of highly productive land, sloping beautifully to the river, and can be divided into two or more country seats, each having fine views of the river. Will be sold to suit the times. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, or J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, ENCUMBERED for $4,500, and valued at $16,000, with all its stock, utensils, &c., is offered in exchange for a house in New-York or Brooklyn; the house must be first class, and in a good neighborhood. Address FARMER, Hudson, N. Y.

FARM WANTED.—SOIL MUST BE NATUrally rich, and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Answers, to receive attention, must give details, as to size, price, terms, location, water, improvements, &c. Address, till May 12, J. M. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE months of July, August and September, in, or within walking distance of the village of Newburgh. Must have a view of the river, with some ground about the house. Address, with particulars, including rent, S. C., No. 60 West 11th-st., N. Y.

NEAR THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL PREFERRED.—A first-class physician wants office rooms. Must be two apartments—one for reception, the other as an operating room. Address immediately, DOCTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, by a good tenant, a convenient house for a small family; rent not to exceed $700. Address A. B. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 50th-st., for sale or to let on a two years' lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 West 50th-st.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

The most hopeless cases cured, without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of Deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES.

Consultation free, personally or by letter.
No. 609 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, held Tuesday, May 6, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—FRANCIS M. FRENCH.
Vice-President—EDWARD J. LOWBER.
Treasurer—WILLIAM H. NEWMAN.
Secretary—EDWARD CROMWELL.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Finance Committee.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
ADAM SMITH, Jr.

Building Committee.
WILLIAM D. MANGAM,
STEPHEN D. HARRISON,
EDWARD CROMWELL,
ROBERT J. RANDOLPH,
EDWARD J. LOWBER.

Committee on Supplies.
EDWARD J. LOWBER,
EDWARD CROMWELL.

TRUCK FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, IN good order. Inquire at the blacksmith-shop, No. 466 [illegible], where it can be seen.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting [illegible], suitable for [illegible]. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS [illegible] Nassau-st., store, basement and [illegible] feet; offices on third floor; the top [illegible] has eleven side windows and three [illegible] 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. [illegible]

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE WITH [illegible] lots of ground, suitable for a small family, [illegible] on the northwest corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st. [illegible] low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN WAITE, [illegible] Broadway, or to JAMES BRITT, No. [illegible]

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and [illegible], Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. [illegible] moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures [illegible]) [illegible] low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, [illegible] rooms, gas, bath and all the modern improvements; rent $650. Apply to MIDERBURGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. [illegible] Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises, to

JOHN D. LEWIS.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. [illegible] Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family only, No. 41 East 20th-st., near [illegible]-av., 13 rooms, 3-story, high basement. Apply to [illegible] READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 P. M.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. [illegible] 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bed-room and kitchen attached. Apply to the Janitor on the premises.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 93 EAST 22d-st., from 16th inst. to December next. Inquire at No. 6 East 21st-st., or at the stable.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FRONT BASEMENT TO LET, IN HOUSE No. 15 East 15th-st., suitable for a physician. One of the best locations in the City.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 48 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ISLIP, L. I.—LARGE mansion, stables, out-buildings, lawn, garden and ten acres of choice land, with privilege of fishing in a trout pond and shooting over about 5,000 acres of land. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF FOUR adults, are anxious to rent a furnished cottage on the Hudson, between Riverdale and Irvington, for the Summer months. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 3,017 Post-office.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FURNISHED house, with an acre of ground, for eleven months from 1st of June next. Rent, $275. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 32 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, half an hour from 30th-st., to let, for 6 or 12 months; fine house, and beautiful situation; rent moderate. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 124 WEST 26th-st., three story, high stoop and attic; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $10,000, to join the advertiser, who has like sum, in a safe, lucrative, staple business, with which the advertiser is perfectly acquainted, from many years' experience. Most satisfactory references given and required. It is a very desirable opportunity, as will be shown. One acquainted with the paper, book, or stationery trade, would have advantages. Address, with real name and reference, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 182 *Times* Office. Honorable confidence observed.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and robes. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., [illegible] Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A RESPONSIBLE AND thorough business hardware merchant willing to take charge of a store already established in this City, in the wholesale business of padlocks, making it a speciality, and able to furnish one-half the amount of capital required, may find a partner competent and able to furnish his portion to any amount the business may warrant, by addressing PADLOX, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXperience in banking, and not having a sufficient capital, wishes to connect himself with a good party having $20,000 or $30,000, for the purpose of establishing a Banking office in a very desirable village in this State. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,974 Post-office, New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 28 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

FURNITURE.

THE RECEPTION ROCKING-CHAIRS.—Owing to the Rebellion, the manufacturing of these chairs was suspended, and the copartnership of TERRY & WELLS dissolved. As the partners have other matters to attend to, the balance of the stock—about forty chairs, of different designs, will be sold off, at much below cost, to close up the business. Persons wishing one of these excellent chairs, should embrace this opportunity, as they will be closed out this month for what they will bring. Call at the Manufactory, No. [illegible] Wooster-st., third floor.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $25 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles at FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP.—Young, sound and kind; a splendid animal. Call and see him, at the livery stable corner of Crosby and Bleecker sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, mill-wright work and castings, and general machinery, merchants. Depôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND APPURTENANCES, second hand, for sale cheap. Apply to WALLACE & BULKLEY, corner of Albany and Washington sts.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 84 1st-av., near 5th-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ROOFING.

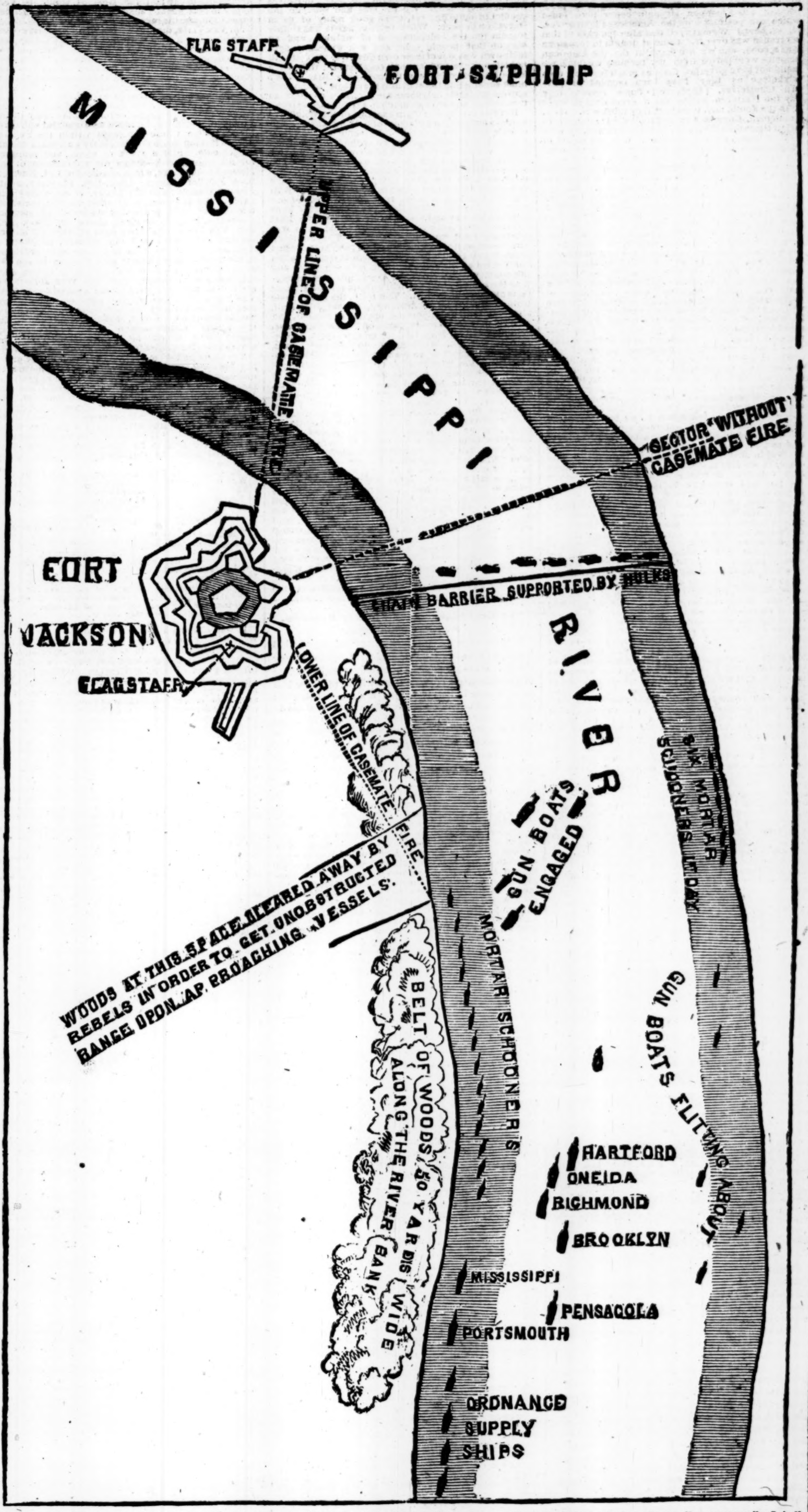
FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up-stairs.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Map Showing the Situation of the Rebel Forts on the Lower Mississippi, and the Position of our Gun and Mortar Boats on the River while Playing upon them.


FLAG STAFF
FORT ST PHILIP
MISSISSIPPI
RIVER
UPPER LINE OF CASEMATE FIRE
SECTOR WITHOUT CASEMATE FIRE
CHAIN BARRIER SUPPORTED BY HULKS
FORT JACKSON
FLAGSTAFF
LOWER LINE OF CASEMATE FIRE
WOODS AT THIS SPACE CLEARED AWAY BY REBELS IN ORDER TO GET UNOBSTRUCTED RANGE UPON APPROACHING VESSELS
GUN BOATS ENGAGED
SIX MORTAR SCHOONERS 1ST DAY
MORTAR SCHOONERS
GUN BOATS FLITTING ABOUT
BELT OF WOODS 50 YARDS WIDE ALONG THE RIVER BANK
HARTFORD
ONEIDA
RICHMOND
BROOKLYN
MISSISSIPPI
PENSACOLA
PORTSMOUTH
ORDNANCE SUPPLY SHIPS

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

A SIX DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.

Five Sloops of War and Nine Gunboats Run the Gauntlet of the Forts.

Desperate Combat Between the Gunboats Varuna and Webster.

How the Chain Cables and Fire Rafts were Disposed of.

The Ram Manassas Demolished by the Frigate Mississippi.

ELEVEN REBEL GUNBOATS DESTROYED.

Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

An Interesting and Graphic Letter from Commodore Farragut.

Refusal of the Fort to Surrender Unconditionally.

Mississippi River, Friday, April 18, 1862.

The work of reducing the rebel strongholds will be commenced this morning. How long the struggle will be prolonged no one is able to prophesy. We all know that a formidable task is before us; that desperate men, fighting for the last stake, are our opponents. But of our ultimate success every body is confident. Preparations for the encounter have been made on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and our men, profoundly imbued with the righteousness of their cause, are filled with zeal and enthusiasm.

Before the grand scene of this mighty tragedy is presented, I shall endeavor to describe its preliminaries and accessories. From the very nature of the circumstances that surround me, all that I write will be in some degree in the form of a personal narrative, but my experiences cannot be very different from those of others, and the distant reader may take them as a type of what is seen and heard by every person connected with the squadron.

Our fighting force consists of six sloops-of-war, sixteen gunboats, and twenty-one mortar-vessels. There are also a few ships, barks and schooners, containing coals, ordnance and other stores, hovering in the rear of our fleet. This squadron is now at anchor about three miles below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in readiness for the attack. The advance to this point has been by easy stages. This was a necessity, because where concerted action is required of any large force, there are always matters of detail to be arranged, and lets and hindrances to be overcome, which human foresight is powerless to anticipate, but which must receive attention as they develop themselves during the successive stages of preparation. When I came here more than a month ago, there were only five gunboats and two sloops-of-war, in the river. Our control then ended at the head of the Passes, and above that point the enemy held undisputed sway. But as, day by day, our vessels arrived from the North, we wrested dominion from the rebels, and, like an army in the field, as our gunboats extended our picket lines, there was a gradual advance of the main body of the fleet. The move forward was managed, however, with caution, in order that the enemy should obtain no information concerning our strength.

There have been many exciting incidents connected with our movements. Every day our gunboats have had skirmishes with the forts and the armed steamers of the enemy. In these encounters no injury has resulted to us, but our metal has several times carried destruction with it, at least our lookouts have so reported. We certainly know that whenever the rebel vessels have attempted to make a reconnoissance, they invariably have been driven back without accomplishing their purpose. A day or two since I was present at one of these engagements.

Capt. Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla, being desirous of ascertaining the range of the mortars before stationing his vessels for the bombardment, brought up the schooners *Arletta*, Capt. Thos. Smith; *John Griffith*, Capt. Henry Brown, and *Orvetta*, Capt. Francis Blanchard, anchoring them about 2½ miles from the forts. I availed myself of an opportunity to witness the test from the gunboat *Owasco*, which had followed the schooners up the river. Although our vessels took their position about mid-day in plain sight of the rebel forts, neither side opened fire until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This delay, then incomprehensible, has since been explained to me by the fact that a boat from the English war-vessel *Barracouta* had gone to the forts with dispatches to the British Consul, and hostilities could not be commenced without endangering the lives of those who had been sent on the mission. As soon as she returned firing began, the first bomb having been thrown from the *Arletta*. Fort Jackson replied with rifle-shot, and for half an hour and more the affair was exciting. The fire of the rebels was directly in the line of the mortar vessels, but of the thirty shots none fell nearer than fifty yards of the schooners. I observed the effect of our shells upon the fort. The gunners, after the first two explosions, retired from their barbette guns, and afterwards only used those in the casemates.

Capt. Porter expressed himself satisfied with the result of the practice, and at nightfall the schooners retired a short distance, taking a position under the guns of the large vessels which were stationed in line close to the west bank of the river, just out of range, and concealed from the forts, as follows: The *Oneida*, *Richmond*, *Mississippi*, *Varuna*, *Iriquois*, *Hartford* and *Pensacola*. This little piece of practice had been watched from these vessels with great interest.

I will state at this point, once for all, some of the difficulties in the way of collecting news, and how they have to be met. You know that on war vessels, in war time, everybody is busy, and although I have uniformly received attention, and had all possible facilities afforded me in collecting information, yet it has not been convenient at all times for even the most accommodating of officers to place a boat at my disposal. To me a boat is indispensable, and I am glad to say that I have one perfectly adapted to my purpose. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, Mr. Hills, is joint owner of it with me, and together we make our rounds in search of information. We are indebted to Capt. Guest, of the *Owasco*, for our acquisition, which is known through the fleet as the Press-gig. She is a frail little skiff, picked up in secessia, but wherever she goes she is treated with respect. Her proprietors, I say it flatly, are good oarsmen, and if they were not it would be ridiculous to attempt stemming the rapid current of the Mississippi. 'Tis true our hands have grown slightly pachydermatous, but we prosecute our labors, develop brawn, and feel slightly independent when we want to travel.

Excuse this digression, but I had to speak of the boat, else thoughtful people might have questioned the truthfulness of news which it would be impossible to obtain except in the way we have chosen. After the firing was over the other day, it was necessary for Mr. Hills and myself to return to the mortar-fleet, which was four miles down the river. On our trip we fell in with the wreck of an immense raft, constructed of logs, which had probably been intended by the rebels as a fire raft, but had broken adrift. It had grounded near the bank of the river, and the day before an experiment had been tried upon it with torpedoes or petards, under the direction of Mr. Julius Kroehl, the well-known submarine operator, who is here to blow up the obstructions with which the rebels may seek to bar our advance. In this particular experiment Mr. Kroehl came within an ace of being "hoist with his own petard," and also the party which accompanied him, among whom was Capt. Porter. A charge of thirty pounds was used, the explosion tearing the logs apart and throwing them high in the air. Some of the pieces of timber fell beyond the boat, passing over the heads of the party. The terrible force of Mr. Kroehl's petards needs no better exemplification.

Prior to this experiment with the mortar vessels, a series of scientific operations had taken place under Capt. F. G. Gurdes, commanding the Coast Survey steamer *Sachem*, assisted by Mr. J. G. Oltmanns, his topographical assistant. Their work was to determine by triangulation, the distance from the position at which the mortar vessels are to be stationed to the forts. In conducting these surveys, a great deal of pluck has been exhibited. Going up the river in a small-boat, a prominent bush, tree, or other object would be selected, on either bank, to mark the point a which the distance was computed, and after making the calculations, guide-flags were attached. Very often the rebels, aware of the meaning of these flags, have cut them down at night, and Mr. Oltmanns has had to replace them. One day, while he was taking his final observation, in a boat belonging to the *Owasco*, at a point 2,950 yards below Fort Jackson, where the smoke-stack of a sunken rebel steamer stands above the water, his party was fired upon by riflemen concealed in the bushes. A shower of bullets whizzed around them, and two balls passed through on oar of the boat, but no one was injured. The gallant surveyors returned the fire from their revolvers, and remained until their work was done. There are many other incidents which I could narrate, all of which, in ordinary times, would be considered interesting and important, but they sink into insignificance beside the events of which they were only the precursors.

Yesterday morning the mortar fleet was all ordered up the river, a stiff southeast wind affording the sailing vessels an opportunity to come up without the aid of towboats, and the entire squadron is now at anchor, excepting three of the mortar schooners, on the west shore, the advanced vessels probably a mile distant from the sharp bend in the river, directly above which the enemy has stretched a chain barrier, supported upon hulks. The vessels are arranged in parallel lines. On the outside are the frigates and gunboats, and inside, literally moored to the stumps and margin of the stream, are the mortar schooners.

As the bombardment is to be made from a point not more than half a mile above our present position, I will attempt to describe the natural features of the place. The river here is about its average width of five-eighths of a mile, and the velocity of the current is from three to five miles an hour. Commencing near the forts, and extending eight miles below them, on the west or left bank of the stream as we ascend, is a dense strip of forest, about fifty yards wide, excepting for a space of a quarter of a mile in length, where the river bends in its course, at which the enemy has cleared away the trees for the purpose of getting a better range upon our vessels. Beyond this belt of woods the land disappears in an impenetrable swamp. On the right hand or eastern bank there are no trees, but a dead level of marsh, probably half a mile wide, and there is sufficient water on either shore for vessels of the largest draft. From the mastheads of all the vessels the forts may be seen plainly, away across the marshes, over the tops of the willows, mangroves and trees of larger growth.

The mortar-schooners at best afford a small target for the enemy to fire at, but the chances of striking them are still further decreased by the screen of woods which hides the hulls completely from the forts. Still further to conceal them from observation, their masts have been dressed with evergreens. All yesterday afternoon, the sailors were busy in the tangled chapparal, cutting the branches and limbs of the trees for this purpose. It was great fun for the tars, who felt no fear, in the glow of their excitement, at disturbing the rattlesnakes and alligators which infest the morass. Imagine the pleasantly peculiar appearance of the schooners in their leafy dresses. Eighteen of them converted into shady bowers! A tree lashed to each masthead, intertwining its branches, and boughs beneath, laced to the rigging on either side, jutting a refreshing shade. They look prepared for a festival instead of for war. It is May-day, Palm Sunday and Christmas time exaggerated; Burnam woods come to Dunsinane; a "forest of masts," with the adjuncts of branches and leaves.

Three of the mortar schooners are stationed on the east bank of the river in a position where they can best operate upon Fort St. Philip. These have been disguised differently. A covering of foliage would only render them the more conspicuous as targets. But Yankee ingenuity has been exercised, and the reeds and canebrakes have been compelled to render their assistance. The hulls of these vessels are covered with a shaggy wall of aquatic growth, and are thus made to assimilate in color to the vegetation of the marsh. I imagine that the rebels will be puzzled, if the atmosphere should be hazy, to decide whether the vessels lie on the hither or further side of the small strip of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi from those of Back Bay.

Early in the morning a large flatboat, filled with cords of pine wood was set on fire and sent down the river with the current. As it came dangerously near one or two of the advanced vessels of the fleet, cables were slipped and there was a season of general excitement. Not knowing the character of the blazing pile, and supposing that it might contain torpedoes or other infernal contrivances, Capt. Smith, of the *Mississippi*, put some rifled shot in it. A stray ball unfortunately struck the gunboat *Katahdin*, carrying away her cutwater. But as the damage was no worse, the incident was looked upon as commonplace.

Mindful of the mornings's experience with the raft, Capt. Porter ordered all the boats belonging to the mortar flotilla to be fitted with grapnel ropes, fire buckets and axes, in preparation for another, should the enemy send one down. In the evening about sunset the boats were reviewed. They pulled by the *Harriet Lane* in single line, each officer in charge being questioned as he passed by Commodore Porter as follows: "Fire buckets? axes? rope?" A responsive "Aye, aye, Sir," and the Commodore directed "Pull around the *Mississippi*, and return to your vessels." The *Mississippi* being a quarter of a mile ahead, the men gave way sturdily, in order to beat the rival boats. There were not less than 150 boats under review, many of them ten-oared, and the whole scene reminded me more of a grand regatta than of anything else.

An hour after the review, the men had an opportunity to test in a practical manner their means for destroying fire rafts, and they proved to be an admirable success. A turgid column of black smoke, arising from resinous wood, was seen approaching us from the vicinity of the forts. Signal lights were made, the varied colors of which produced a beautiful effect upon the foliage of the river bank, and rendering the darkness intenser by contrast when they disappeared; instantly a hundred boats shot out toward the raft, which now was blazing fiercely and casting a wide zone of light upon the water. Two or three of the gunboats then got under weigh and steamed boldly toward the unknown thing of terror. One of them, the *Westfield*, Capt. Renshaw, gallantly opens her steam valves, and dashes furiously upon it, making the sparks fly and timbers crash with the force of her blow. Then a stream of water from her hose plays upon the blazing mass. Now the small boats lay alongside, coming up helter-skelter, and actively employing their men. We see everything distinctly in the broad glare—men, oars, boats, buckets and ropes. The scene looks phantom-like, supernatural; intensely interesting, extremely exciting, inextricably confused. But finally the object is nobly accomplished. The raft, yet fiercely burning, is taken out of range of the anchored vessels and towed ashore, where it is slowly consumed. As the boats return they are cheered by the fleet, and the scene changes to one of darkness and repose, broken occasionally by the gruff hail of a seaman when a boat, sent on business from one vessel to another, passes through the fleet. We have a contempt for fire rafts. They have proved, like many other things, to be "weak inventions of the enemy."

I have been writing a long time on board the schooner *C. P. Williams*, Capt. Langthorne, which will be stationed second in position from the head of our line during the bombardment. With two other schooners we are even now, towed by the *Westfield*, passing up to the point designated. As I value my head too much to endanger it unnecessarily, I shall drop to the rear in my small boat as soon as we come to anchor. My description of the siege I shall write from a safer place.

United States Barkentine Horace Beals,
Mississippi River, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

The siege of Forts Jackson and St. Philip has been in progress almost uninterruptedly during the past six days and five nights, and still are not reduced. All this time I have been patiently waiting the end, convinced that a succinct narrative of operations after success had been achieved would be far more acceptable to you than a diffused statement of events in the order of their occurrence. But it is impossible to conjecture how long the rebels will remain at bay, and meanwhile my note-book is becoming fearfully full. Therefore, if I would send the news in detail, I must write it now at the risk of its appearing a tissue of shreds, patches and fragments.

I will premise with the statement that to-day—the 23d day of April—will henceforth be remembered as the date of one of the most desperate of naval battles. At 3 o'clock in the morning the greater part of Commodore Farragut's squadron, consisting of five sloops-of-war and nine gunboats, successfully passed up the river, running through a fearful fire, and are now above the forts. The mortar flotilla and eight armed steamers are still below the enemy, who is thus placed between two fires, with his supplies from New-Orleans cut off, and rendering his surrender merely a question of time. Of the damage that has resulted to either side, I have at present little knowledge. From my position with the mortar vessels I can see the masts of our fleet, apparently three or four miles beyond the forts, and the flag of the Union is flying from the top of every spar. The burning hulls of three rebel steamers have passed by us down the river, and that famous bug-bear, the ram *Manassas*, is destroyed. I saw it sinking, a burning wreck, its two smoke-stacks tottering, its cylindrical sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shot; and in the cabin where I now am writing is a log-slate, taken from her deck just before she sank by Mr. Geo. W. Sumner, the Executive Officer of this vessel. The edges and frame of the slate are charred, but not so badly as to prevent our reading on the outside these words: "Master's log, C. S. steamer *Manassas*." On the inside is written: "From 6 to 8 evening, kept up fires. At 7:30, steamer *Diana* passed up." Signed "R. T. W.," which are probably the initials of the name of the officer who had the watch. Although the loss of the rebels could not have been otherwise than severe, they refuse to surrender. Communication has been had with them by means of a flag of truce, when Capt. Porter demanded that they should yield themselves up unconditionally. Their reply was that the terms were inadmissible, and until the last man fell they should fight.

In another place I shall write fully of to-day's proceedings, and will now enter upon a description of the bombardment by the mortar-schooners and the scenes and incidents attendant thereupon. Fire was opened on the morning of Good Friday, April 18. At an early hour the twenty bomb-vessels were towed by the steamers *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Miami* to the positions which had been selected for them. Fourteen of the schooners were moored to the western side of the river, close to the bank, where they were hidden by the trees from the enemy's observation, and the remaining six, instead of three only as was at first intended, were placed in a more exposed position on the opposite side of the stream. The first schooner in the line on the western side was stationed a little less than a mile and three-quarters from Fort Jackson, and the thirteen others lay astern of her, with the bowsprit of each overlapping the taffrail of the one immediately in advance. The vessels across the river were in full view of Fort St. Philip, whence they were distant nearly two miles and a half.

The engagement was opened by Fort Jackson a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and the gunboat *Owasco*, which had gone a length or two ahead of the mortar vessels, was the first to reply. Presently the bomb flotilla commenced throwing its shells, somewhat slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity as the sailors became accustomed to their work, until a bomb was sent from each vessel, on an average, once in five minutes. Before the fight began, I was lucky enough to obtain a place in the foretop of the frigate *Mississippi*, where the entire field of strife could be taken in at a glance. From this point I saw the effect of the firing. There were 79 shots fired from the forts during the first hour and a-half, the larger number of which came from Fort Jackson. Most of them passed over the masts of the schooners on the left, dropping in range of those on the other shore, but from 150 to 200 yards short. After a while, however, the rebels got the range of these six vessels accurately, and the balls fell about them, especially from Fort Philip, terribly thick and fast. In return, the bombs were directed spiritedly upon the fort, and with such effect that the enemy slackened his fire. It is wonderful that our vessels were not smashed to pieces. Solid shot struck the water close beside them, wetting the men with the spray, or lodging in the soft mud of the river bank, directly between the schooners, threw a thick column of earth high up above their masts. These vessels all belonged to the Second Division of the flotilla, (Lieut. Commanding Queen's.) They were the *T. M. Ward*, Queen; *Mathew Vassar*, Savage; *George Mangham*, Collins; *Adolph Hugel*, Van Boskerck; *Maria J. Carlton*, Jack; and *Sydney Jones*, Graham. The danger to which these vessels were exposed far outweighed the advantages which might result from retaining the position, and in the evening, Capt. Porter ordered them to retreat. The next morning they were towed into the rear of the line of vessels on the left, where they remained until the end of the bombardment. Only three of them were struck, and not a soul was injured on board of them. Capt. Queen's vessel, the *T. M. Ward*, had a large hole made in her by a ten-inch ball. It entered her starboard quarter, smashing the cabin, and passing directly over the top of the magazine, through the port side, into the water. Another shot entered the deck of the *Adolph Hugel*, forward, and lodged in the hold. Still another carried away the cutwater of the *Sydney C. Jones*.

But I am getting in advance of my story, and must return to my main-top for a description of the scene, as it appeared from that point. That it was intensely grand and animated nobody will question. The *Hartford*, *Pensacola*, *Richmond*, *Brooklyn* and *Mississippi* had come up close to the rear line of mortar vessels, just without the range of the enemy's guns, and were steaming only enough to keep their relative positions against the force of the current. A dozen smaller steam-vessels dotted the smooth surface of the river, like the chessmen upon a board when the game is nearly finished. Of these gunboats the *Owasco*, *Kennebec*, *Wissahicon*, *Cayuga* and *Sciota*, were at the head of our lines, belching out shell upon the enemy from their 11-inch pivot guns with furious rapidity, and with them the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, Capt. De Camp, whose gallantry is everywhere admitted. The *Iroquois* seemed to be a special target for the enemy, and shells plowed up the water all around her, but she escaped with only two of the crew slightly wounded.

Over the woods, beyond the forts, we can count seven or eight moving columns of smoke, which indicate that the rebel steamers are passing about, probably plotting some mischief against us. Soon one and then another, and afterwards a third, appear in view, steering toward the forts. Before reaching them, however, the steamers dash to cover again, and we see that three huge burning rafts have been set adrift. The swift current sweeps them toward us; below they are a brilliant blaze, and rising from the flames is a spiral, funnel-shaped cloud of grayish black smoke, so dense as to shut from sight the forts and all else in that direction. Nearer and nearer these seemingly formidable rafts approach, but they occasion very little anxiety. We know how to dispose of them. The sailors from the large ships are called out of the rigging, which they have been permitted to occupy as interested spectators of the battle, and in a short time boats have the rafts in tow, and they are landed on the river bank to burn away. We all confess to an admiration of these pyrotechnic displays. They add vastly to the picturesqueness of our surroundings, and are perfectly harmless.

The brave fellows on the schooners did not relax their fire during this exciting interlude. The quick, sharp bark of the mortars was incessant. Following each report is an awful rushing whirr—r—r—rr, as though ten thousand humming-tops were whirling in the air. Each bomb-shell, when filled, weighs about 215 pounds, and the charge is graduated according to the distance which the missile is required to reach. We use here from fifteen to twenty pounds of powder at each discharge, and the length of the fuses is forty-five seconds. Watch a bomb from the time it leaves the mortar until it explodes, and it seems astonishingly long on the passage. They are thrown at a great elevation, and describe the arc of a circle in their course, the extreme altitude of which is about equal to the length of the base. The practice was pronounced to be excellent. Every bomb plunged in and about the forts, marking the place of its fall by throwing up columns of gray earth, which looked like fountains of muddy water, or, if exploding in the air, by the splashes which the scattered fragments made as they dropped into the river, or sank deep into the oozy soil of its banks.

The war waged in this way all day. At intervals the fire of the enemy was brisker than at others. As nearly as we could judge the rebels were unable to stand long under our fire at their barbette guns, but retreated to their casemates, where, having gained rest and a fresh supply of courage, they would return only to be driven away again after firing a few rounds. About 5 o'clock P. M., we observed flames

[*Continued on Twelfth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Further Shipments of Confederate Goods to the South.

Austria Remonstrates Against the Speech of Lord Palmerston on Italy.

A French Iron-Plated Steamer to Cross the Atlantic.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone on the American War.

The London Times on the Misfortunes of Its Correspondent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The steamer *Tubal Cain* had left Liverpool for Nassau with a large cargo of arms and ammunition—designed, it was supposed, for the Southern States.

The *Morning Star* gives a report that the Austrian Government had thought it due to its dignity, in consequence of the effect produced throughout Europe by Lord Palmerston's late speech on Italian affairs, to instruct the Austrian Ambassador in London to ask for explanations as to the meaning and bearing which the English Cabinet attaches to that speech, so far as relates to the retention of Venetia by Austria.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of an application for a new trial on behalf of Mr. Geo. F. Train, who had been convicted of a nuisance in forming a street railway in London, the Court refused the application, and ruled that the defendant had no right to apportion to himself any part of the public highway. This, it is presumed, seals, for a time, the fate of street railroads in London.

Kossuth had just lost his second daughter, aged 18.

The delay granted by the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes had fully expired, and it is now ascertained that the amount of Rentes converted is 132½ million of francs, and the number of obligations Trentennaires 604,430. There still remains over 40 millions of unconverted 4½ per cent. Rentes, and 70,721 obligations Trentennaires.

M. Mires, on regaining his liberty, had demanded the restitution of his confiscated property, and the damages will be laid at many millions of francs. His railway schemes had largely advanced.

The French Minister of Marine had resolved to send the iron-cased frigate *Couronne* across the Atlantic, as a decisive trial to test the seaworthiness of armor-plated steamers.

A new French infernal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron-plated ships at a distance of more than 3,000 yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already acquainted with the secret of the invention.

Garibaldi had renounced his intention of proceeding to the south of Italy.

Naples was preparing to give a magnificent reception to Victor Emanuel, who it was reported would remain some time in that city, and then proceed to Rome.

The Calcutta mail of March 22 had reached Trieste.

A Shanghai dispatch of the 15th March says it was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Foo Chow.

The Taepings had been defeated by the Allied forces at Ming-Hong, with a loss of 1,000 killed. Foreigners had been warned to keep within bounds.

Three French missionaries had been murdered by the Taepings.

The foreigners in Newshang were reported to be in imminent danger.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Interesting Speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on the War.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented a complimentary address to Mr. Gladstone at the Town Hall. The right honorable gentleman acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a long and eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the financial position of the country; the patient endurance evinced by our suffering operative population under the privations with which they have become too familiar; and the fiscal and moral advantages which may be expected to flow from the commercial treaty with France.

In regard to the American struggle, he said:

"We stand here at a time when, but for one unfortunate event, it is probable that you and your workpeople would alike be enjoying a great prosperity. That one unfortunate event you have described in this address, and in my opinion truly, as 'a deplorable struggle in which the two sections of the great American Republic are now engaged.' It is a deplorable struggle. We are not of those, if such there were, who envied the greatness of the American Republic. [Hear, hear.] We could have been well content to see her enlarge her borders from year to year, gradually increasing in her wealth and strength. We should have retained the consciousness that on our part nothing would be done to prevent the continuance of the most friendly and peaceful relations [hear, hear]; and the admiration with which we regarded the energy of that nation, would have been totally untinged either by envy or by fear. [Applause.] But this struggle has come about through no fault of ours, and I think we cannot but feel that the position and attitude of this country with respect to the United States have not been on the other side of the water quite impartially or fairly judged. [Cheers.] I am not going to make this a matter of complaint. Let us sympathize with our American brethren in their difficulties, [Hear, hear;] *let us allow that, under the excitement of these difficulties, and of a desperate and agonizing conflict, the minds of men are not in that state of tranquillity which renders them the best judges of the conduct of their neighbors.* [Hear, hear.] Under such circumstances, the proportion of objects alters before the eye, and expectations are formed, and are thought to be just, which, in a dispassionate moment, will be seen and felt to have been unfounded. Why, there was a demand made upon us by the public voice in America at the outset of this deplorable struggle for what was called sympathy. What was the real meaning of that demand? If I can understadd it—and I hope in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal policy which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water—but, practically, what was the meaning of that desire, and that call for sympathy? It was this, that we should take such a course by our language, and by our public acts, as would place the six millions of men, or the ten millions, I care not which you call them, of the South in permanent hostility with us. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions—and I imagine we have our own opinions—about the institutions of the South—[cheers]—as, unfortunately, we may have our own private opinions about the countenance that has been given to those institutions in the North. [Cheers.] But that is no reason, on the one side or the other, why we should adopt a course of conduct that is to lay the foundations of alienation, of bad feeling, and permanent hostility, between ourselves *and those who may hereafter be a great nation, claiming to enter into peaceful relations with us.* [Applause.] *No doubt, if we could say that this was a contest of Slavery and freedom, there is not a man within the length and breadth of this room—there is, perhaps, hardly a man in all England—who would for a moment hesitate upon the side he should take.* [Hear, hear.] But we have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword. [Cheers.] It is not by such means that the ends of freedom are to be gained. Freedom must be freely accepted, freely embraced. You cannot invade a nation in order to convert its institutions from bad ones into good ones. [Applause.] And our friends in the North have, as we think, made a great mistake in supposing that they can hold all the horrors of this war to philanthropic ends. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, there are those among us who think—and I confess, for one, I have shared the apprehension—that if in the course of the vicissitudes of the war the Southern States of America should send an embassy to Washington, and should say: "Very well, we are willing to lay down our arms on one condition; we are ready to renew the compact; we are ready to make it perpetual and attach to it every security and guarantee you can imagine for holding us fast; but upon one condition—that you shall assure us there shall be no interfence with our domestic institution." *Ah! gentlemen, we have had a fear that that application, if it were made, would receive a very favorable reply.* [Cheers.] *I think that it was well stated by my noble colleauge, Lord Russell, that this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence.* [Hear, hear.] I cannot but sympathize with those who are making the struggle for supremacy. It is painful to surrender a great and imposing and magnificent national unity. We, the English people, in other times have felt that pain. [Hear, hear.] We knew what it was. Old George the Third upon the throne,—who had all the feelings of an Englishman, whether you may approve his policy in all things or not, but he was a true Englishman in heart and sentiment,—old George the Third felt his heart rent in twain by the laceration of the empire when the American colonies were parted from us. But I think we feel this, that the experience we have had in our national history in some degree gives us means of juding of the prospects of this American struggle better than those which are possessed by the Americans themselves. [Hear, hear.] We have felt that after the pain of that severance was over, we came at length to recognize it as a good, and we are thankful that the American colonies were parted from us, because we think we could not have governed them as much for their own advantage as they have been enabled to govern themselves. [Applause.] Some persons may say the Northern States are a great deal stronger than the South, and, therefore, they must win. Well, gentlemen, Englant was a great deal stronger in olden times than Scotland; but Englishmen, as well as Scotchmen, know that when it was the object of Englishmen to establish by force a supremacy over Scotland, the Scotch proved themselves to be what are called very ugly customers. [Laughter and cheers.] At length, it was not the exercise of force, but a sense of policy and prudence on both sides, dictated in the main by natural circumstances, that led to the union of the two kingdoms. But the position of the Northern States is this: "We won't let you go." The position of the Southern is—"We are determined to go." Gentlemen, you are men of business, and if one of you has a partner, and that partner wants to separate from you, I ask you whether in the long run it is not very difficult to hold him. [Laughter.] But I ask you more. Supposing that you were able to hold that partner—supposing that you could contrive some identure of partnership by which he should abdicate his free will, and tie himself to you like a captive to the chariot-wheels of a victor, but he still retaining an alienated heart, having no common interest in your business, but rather a desire to trip you up and embarrass you—I say, you would not hold that partner if you could. [Laughter and cheers.] The Northern States of America have undertaken a military enterprise of enormous difficulty. It is but fair, I think, that we should record our sense of the vast and gigantic energies which have been unfolded in the prosecution of that military enterprise. They have had certain successes in the field; but again I fall back upon our English experience. If you revert to the annals of the war of independence between the American colonies and this country, where were the successes in the field in that war? It was not for want of successes in the field that we did not conquer the American colonies. It was this—that we found when we had had successes in the field we were no nearer our object than before. [Hear, hear.] It is no the question, when you are endeavoring to conquer a country, whether you can break up its embattled armies and drive them off tha plain where they have contended with you in fight. The question is this, and this alone: whether the heart of that country is set upon a separation. [Hear, hear.] If it is not set upon separation, it may be conquered; *but if it is set upon separation, and if the blood of Washington and the men of Virginia in his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit Southern America, then it is all but impossible that the military object should be effected; and if the military object were effected, the civil and political difficulties remaining would render that military success itself a curse and a misery to those who had achieved it.* [Cheers.] We in this country are in the habit of plain speaking; and it is well, I think, upon this subject, considering the nearness and intimacy of our relations with all those who inhabit the American continent, that we should test our minds in regard to the sentiments with which we view what you have have well called this "deplorable struggle." May the Almighty Disposer of events bring that struggle quickly to an end! [Hear, hear.] For the sake of ourselves, for the sake of the Americans above all, may that struggle quickly reach its termination! [Applause.] May that take place, not which we wish to prefer, but which is for the peace happiness and welfare of the inhabitants of that country, be they white or be they black. [Applause.] We also feel the painful and deplorable effects of this struggle upon ourselves—it is impossible to deny them; and not upon ourselves alone, but upon other countries of Europe also. France is suffering; every country that has a cotton manufacture is suffering grievously; more grievously, in proportion to the numbers employed than in this country, because in those countries there is not the sense of independence—there is a greater disposition to lean upon the Government for help, than happily prevails among ourselves. [Applause.] But when we are told by any organ of American opinion, that Europe, or that England, has behaved unhandsomely by America, I feel the utmost confidence that the final verdict of history will be this—that there never was an occasion in which the civilized nations of the world in general bore, and had been content to bear, so much real misery, resulting from a civil and municipal quarrel in another State, without interference, as there has been on the present occasion. [Applause.] If we look at the pain it has brought upon us, it is a grievous thought. In another point of view, it is a remarkable testimony to the real progress of civilizing and peaceful ideas among the nations of the world. [Applause.] It is in homage to what is called an abstract principle that all this misery has been borne. There has been a sense of the danger and mischief of interference in intestine quarrels in other countries, and deference has has been paid to that principle of international policy by England, and by all the nations of Europe. These, I say, are among the most remarkable features which determine the character of history as applicable to the nineteenth century in which we live. [Applause.] In your own district it is impossible to move without being struck, on the one hand, by the menacing character of the time; no man knowing whether to-morrow will not be darker than to-day, and whether another month will not greatly advance in the tale of suffering upon the month that is now passing. On the other hand, the moral signs and the social signs which the darkness of this period have brought into view, though the eye might not have discerned them amidst the glare of prosperity, are such as at once to touch the heart and cheer the mind of men with the hopes that they contain for the future. [Applause.]

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation—The True Mission of John Bull.

President Lincoln has appointed a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the successes of the Federal arms and the deliverance of the States from foreign intervention and invasion. Nothing can be more orthodox than such a proceeding, for there never was a sect that did not think the slaughter of its foes a proper occasion of gratitude to the Author of our being. This we will not dispute. Nor, again, can it be denied that, in the usual scale of successes, suca affairs as those at Forts Henry and Donelson and Island No. 10, as well as the unresisted advance of the army of the Potomac, are matters for congratulation. The only criticism that we have to offer on the Thanksgiving for these successes is one that arises naturally out of our own slower and more deliberate ways. European nations do not shout till they are well "out of the wood." When a few fleets and armies have been destroyed, and terms of peace agreed on, they come to church with a respectable list of achievements and a well-certified balance in their favor. They can then worship honestly and gratefully. At the last dates from America matters were in a very different state. Two immense armaments were watching one another at New-Orleans—the one in possession, the other waiting to attack; two again, under the same circumstances, below Richmond; while at Corinth, in the heart of the country, the remains of two such armies were looking at one another after two days' hard fighting, which seems to have left neither side much matter for congratulation. In fact, the occasion was evidently what we call critical, as contrasted with that quieter phase of affairs when we begin to take breath, and can rest on our oars. It was the eve of three great battles, not the morrow, and reminds us of the wise old recommendation that they who are buckling on their armor should not boast as they who are takino it off. *The Americans will get out of their troubles very soon if they pay their earthly debts as promptly as those which they acknowledge to Heaven.*

But there is a point in the President's proclamation which surpasses even the common profanity and self-deception incident to such ceremonials. The Northern States are to thank the Almighty for their deliverance from foreign invasion and intervention. What does this mean? If the happy event here alluded to is the tardy surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, unlawfully and violently taken out of a British mail packet, then certainly the Americans may thank Heaven for the unexpected and unwilling discretion they showed on that occasion. Perhaps there is no better subject for Thanksgiving than a timely repentance and due restitution. But the Americans have not heretofore considered such an act a matter for national gratitude. Till better informed, we must suppose the Thanksgiving is to be for the mysterious defeat or withdrawal of some intended invasion, or forcible intervention, by European arms. *A Thanksgiving engrafting a calumny exceeds even the usual licence, ample as that may be.* It ought at least to specify the threatened intervention, and state some particulars. If the intervention is only that of kind wishes and good advice, then it remains to be seen whether the Northern States have so much to be thankful for in their deliverance. It is quite possible that they may eventually have to make peace on strong terms, and under more untoward circumstances, than an amicable separation between the Northern and Southern States. Even if they beat the South within the next sixty days, as they must do if they do it at all this year, they will have to pay for it with a taxation fully equal to our own, and yet leave a multitude of questions still to be settled between North and South, East and West.

But the Northern States, it is said, and they say, had a right to expect a European intervention, because the Southern States reckoned upon it. So far, too, did they agree with the Southern States, for they thought England and France would do anything to get cotton. A few people in this country cried for intervention, but they cried just enough to give England an opportunity of declaring against it. It cannot be said that England never thought of it, or that the idea never crossed the head of the public, for intervention was strongly urged by some of our Manchester friends, on the single gropnd of obtaining cotton by fair means or foul, to keep open their mills. Now, the inforced idleness and starvation of a million or so of our fellow-subjects is no trifling matter; and, had it been possible to make the North and South shake hands across the Potomac, and set the cotton at liberty, we do not deny that the end might justify a reasonable choice and application of means. But there is no occasion to defend a course which we did not take. On the contrary, considering the greatness of the occasion passed by, and the terrible results of non-intervention, we are rather concerned to defend ourselves for not intervening. We sat still and watched the conflict in mute distress, and a good many of us in starvation besides. What tied our hands was simply respect for the independence of nations, and an opinion that people must and will generally fight their own way out of their own quarrels. People will not learn peace and mutual courtesy till they have had a little experience of the contrary course. They must suffer a good deal before they come to the conclusion that their neighbors are probably as good as themselves, and have as much to say for themselves.

But this is only one more example of the ridiculous opinion maintained by some of our neighbors, and often wantonly encouraged by some of ourselves, that material considerations sway the policy of England. What rises to the lips of a rival or a detractor as the readiest thing that can be said against us is, that we are a shopkeeping nation, and will do anything to keep the shop going. The French have fallen into a thousand mistakes by assuming the British merchantmen to be the true *avant courrier* of our armies and navies. The Russians would never have attacked Turkey and prepared to conquer the East had they really believed that we should go to war where our trade was not in question. The Southern Americans, so it seems, would never have seceded had not their evil genius persuaded them that their cotton constituted an inseparable link between them and this country. The Northern Americans now recognize the same belief, nor will any amount of adverse facts disabuse them of it. The truth, the unfortunate truth, if it must be so described, is that John Bull, who entertains so humble an opinion of himself, and who submits to so many jokes on his sleek and susceptible egotism, is, in fact, the most romantic gentleman in Europe. What figures in the caricatures, and is the subject of so many laborious foreign invectives, is the Sancho Panza of the composition; it is the Don himself who is the leader, and whose chivalry carries England into a thousand scrapes. No nation so ready to see a high sentiment at issue, to mistake windmills for giants, travelers for magicians, dairymaids for princesses, and convicts for the representatives of outraged humanity, as this same John Bull, whose rueful countenance is owing much more to his dreamy benevolence than to his commercial industry. It is we who "fight for ideas," when France fights for territory, for monopoly, for a political footing, for something to call her own. Ideas and sentiments, as opposed to possession and privileges, are the basis of our domestic as well as our foreign politics. It is not the Englishman who stickles for his suffrage, for his equal share of inheritance, for his bit of earth, or of political standing. Nor is it the Englishman who is always planting his foot on the shore of some continent which refuses to take him in. Much less is it the Englishman who refuses to rest content so long as a river, or a degree of latitude, is all that separates him from a neighbor of the same race and tongue. For the true reign of material or territorial ideas the Americans must look elsewhere, and nearer home.

The Real State of the Slavery Question.

From the London Times.

It thus appears that, notwithstanding all that is said on behalf of the negro, his real position is very simple. He is the denizen of a country eight millions of the inhabitants of which are willing to allow him to exist there in the capacity of a slave, and eighteen millions are unwilling to allow him to exist there in any capacity at all. *The South forces him to labor, but gives him food, clothing and a home. The North insists that he shall no longer be forced to labor, but refuses him a home in the land of his birth, and, while emancipating him from Slavery, denies him all the privileges of Freedom.* The opinion of Russia has decided that the emancipation of the serfs carries with it the necessity of granting them a portion of the land for their subsistence. No such idea is maintained in America. *The black must either be a slave or an outcast.* He has no choice, no immediate state between forced labor and expulsion. The opinion that would protect him against the first is silent, and, could it speak, is powerless to defend him against the second. For him no middle state between the two is possible. The desperate precipitation of the South and the lust for dominion of the North have hurried on matters to a point which leaves no possibility of dealing gradually and temperately with this terrible question. Popular passions have been evoked and excited, and it may well turn out that the only point on which the two Confederacies, who are pouring forth each other's blood like water, may be able to agree will be in the destruction or expulsion of that unhappy race which has served as the pretext for their quarrel.

TRIALS OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Russell's Pursuit, Under Difficulties, of the Union Army—His Repulse.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Before I proceed to write the last letter, in all probability, which I shall have occasion to date from the United States of America, it will be necessary to state that the circumstances under which I am compelled to abandon the post to which I have been so long faithful, under an ordeal, the severity of which can be known to none but myself. While there was a chance of my being useful in correcting the exaggerations and misstatements which were sent across the Atlantic, I endured the hostility that had been engendered against me, and I did not despair of the American people in the Northern States eventually doing justice to the integrity of my motives, particularly if fortune should give me an opportunity of recording a victory, instead of detailing the incidents and the close of a defeat. Although I had extenuated much, I was conscious I had never set down aught in malice concerning them. I bore the attacks made upon me in silence, which I shall not qualify by any adjective, and from time to time my patience was rewarded by unexpected marks of sympathy and by tokens of friendship and good-will which I shall always cherish. But now a power is brought to bear against me which I cannot resist nor evade. The Government of the United States of America not merely refuses me permission to accompany its armies in the field—it not only gives me orders not to do so, but the Secretary of War, if not with the original sanction, at least without the dissent of the President, prevents the General in command of the Army of the Potomac receiving me in his camp, after he had invited me to attend the progress of his army; and, through me, treats the officer who was but a few weeks ago the idol of statesmen, journalists and people, as he is yet the favorite of the army, with marked discourtesy. The guest of Gen. McClellan is forbidden to embark on board the ship on which he had received a passage, by his express authority, and is removed by the express directions of Mr. Stanton from under the charge of the officer of the General's Staff to whom he had been consigned.

I shall now proceed to relate the circumstances under which I was made subject to this interference, without a word of comment, save such as may occur incidentally in the way of correction in this brief narrative. On my return to Washington, after the time for Winter quarters had passed away, and after I had waited vainly in daily expectation of an onward movement, I became aware that Gen. McClellan was about to take the field. I at once made application to him for permission to accompany the army, with any facilities he could grant me. To that request I received no reply for some time. Various officers of the army in command of corps or brigades, informed me they would gladly allow me to go with them if I could obtain the leave of the Commander-in-Chief. After several days had passed, seeing the magnitnde and completeness of the preparations, and feeling uneasy at the silence at head-quarters, I sought to obtain from the Secretary of War such letters as would be sufficient guaranty for my friends to take me, if Gen. McClellan did not object to my presence with other corps in the field. Mr. Stanton, to whom I was introduced at his own house, gave me to understand that there would be no objection whatever on his part to my accompanying the army, and said that he would see whether he could grant my request to be allowed to purchase food and forage from the Commissariat at contract prices in case of need, observing at the same time that he had been obliged to refuse numerous applications from American journalists of a similar character, but that he would do everything in his power to meet my wishes. Previous to that interview I had seen Mr. Watson, the Under-Secretary of War, who told me Mr. Stanton had decided on leaving all applications for authority to accompany the army, and for facilities in doing so, in the hands of Gen. McClellan, that he might deal with them as he pleased, and that he had resolved not to interfere at all in the matter. This latter conversation took place at the War Department, in the presence of Mr. Ashman. Not having heard from Mr. Stanton in reference to my request, I wrote to him again, begging he would be kind enough to decide the point, as time was passing rapidly away; and I also renewed my application to Gen. McClellan. I pointed out in conversation to the authorities that I had not the means of accompanying the army which were possessed by the correspondents of the American journals, some of them actually in the public service on land and by sea, and all of whom were acquainted with officers, who received them in camp and afloat without any risk of exposing themselves to censure or attack by unpopular hospitality. Those officers with whom I was acquainted were the very last men I would care to expose to slander or disparagement by my presence near them, unless I had the sanction of higher authority for accepting their kindly invitations. I was a stranger, and I did not belong, as Mr. Seward had pointed out, to the press of the United States. Without some kind of recognition, I could not possibly take the field. At last, on the 22d of March, I received a letter from Gen. Marcy, Chief of the Staff, requesting me to call upon him that morning at his office, and on going there he informed me that Gen. McClellan had directed him to say he had not the slightest objection to me accompanying the army, and he not only gave me permission to do so, but would be glad to be of any assistance in his power. The General made some remarks, which need not be repeated here, in reference to other matters bearing on my presence at Headquarters. Two or three days afterward, S. A. R., the Comte de Paris, Aid-de Camp of Gen. McClellan, was sent in from Alexandria to say that the General would be very happy to take me and some mutual friends with the expedition, and the message was duly delivered. Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet, the Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. McClellan, had meantime received authority from the General to take us on board his transport, as indeed Gen. Marcy gave me to understand would be the case when I saw him. Each of us was to take his own land transport, blanket and provisions, to lay in stores, and to provide for himself without any charge to Government. The day afterwards I received from Gen. Marcy a written pass for all places inside the lines of the army of the Potomac, which was intended as a general authority for me to go where I pleased within the Federal lines. Having made the necessary purchases and arrangements, laid in a stock of stores, and prepared for all emergencies—*minus* the appearance of the *Merrimac*—the party, which consisted of Col. Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards; and Mr. L'Amy, (I hope they will pardon this introduction of their names) yesterday morning, at 10:30, proceeded on board the steamer *Canonicus*, lying in the river, above the Navy-yard. Gen. Van Vliet came down soon afterwards, and as his staff and horses, and our baggage, including a light wagon, &c., were on board, we were indulging in the hope of being able to get a glimpse of the deserted Confederate batteries on the river before sunset, when a messenger from the War Deparment arrived to say that Mr. Stanton desired to see Gen. Van Vliet immediately. He went on shore promising to be back very soon, but more than two hours passed before he returned. I shall not dwell upon the the kindly embarrassment and expressions of regret with which he fulfilled the duty he assured me was so disagreeable and distateful to him, but in effect he told me Mr. Stanton had finally given him the most positive orders not to permit me to stay on board the transport. I reminded him as gently as possible that I was Gen. McClellan's guest, and that I had Gen. Marcy's written pass in my pocket. He was aware of the one fact and of the other, and I showed him the General's order as a formal step in the proceedings. But what could Gen. Van Vliet do? As he said, "Here are the Secretary of State's orders." He held in his hand two papers which he read, and which he permitted me to copy. They were as follows:

To Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster and A. D. C.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 2.

The Secretary of War directs that no person not in the public service be permitted upon the transports, except by permission given by the War Department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

The other ran thus:

To Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.

Cols. Neville and Fletcher and Capt. L'Amy, of the British army, having been invited by Major-Gen. McClellan to accompany the expeditionary force (or expeditions) from Alexandria, you are authorized to exempt them from the operation of the order of this date.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

It was obvious that the intention of Mr. Stanton was directly personal to myself, and that he had taken all this trouble to exclude me especially, although he was made aware that I was as much the invited guest of Gen. McClellan as Cols. Neville and Fletcher, or Mr. L'Amy. What his object may have been it is not worth while to inquire; but if he sought to make Gen. McClellan unpopular or to expose him to assault because of his courtesy to me, his motive could scarcely be reconciled with his own very great civility to myself a very short time before, and his assurance that he would give me every assistance in his power in carrying out what he knew I had in view. Nay, more, Mr. Stanton, but a few days previously, at the house of one of the Ministers, wrote me a pass which concluded with these words:

All officers and persons in the service of the United States are enjoined to treat Mr. Russell with every courtesy, and to extend to him every protection in their power. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Nothing whatever occurred meantime to alter such relations as had subsisted between us. However, there was now no use in remonstrance. I went on shore, and, with the aid of Gen. Vliet and my friends, I got my baggage on the wharf, and drove back with my servant and wagon to Washington. I at once addressed a letter to the President of the United States, in which I laid all the proceedings, as above stated, before him, in a respectful manner, for his consideration, concluding with the remark that his kindness towards me led me to hope he would think the circumstances of the case, as well as my entire unconsciousness of any cause for the treatment to which I had been exposed, justified the appeal to him. That evening I received a letter from Mr. Hay, the President's private secretary, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 2.

MY DEAR SIR: I submitted your communication of this date to the President, immediately upon his return to the city from Mount Vernon, where he has been passing the day. He directs me to say that, while he regrets your having been exposed to any inconvenience by the late order of the Secretary of War, he does not think it would be proper for him to overrule the decision of Mr. Stanton without further examination on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Not having heard from the President's Secretary up to the afternoon of (this) the next day, I wrote to Mr. Hay, again stating that I was only waiting in Washington to know the result, and that I would feel much obliged by his communicating it to me as speedily as might be convenient, or by his informing me when I might expect a communication of the President's decision. I also addressed a letter te Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, on my return, of which the following is a copy, as near as I can remember:

No. 487 SEVENTEENTH-STREET, April 3.

SIR: A few days ago you wrote me a pass at the house of the —— Minister, in which you desired all persons in the service of the United States to treat me with courtesy and to extend to me every protection in their power. To-day I am refused, by your order, permission to go as the invited guest of Gen. McClellan with the expedition under his command, along with my other friends, to whom he had exhibited similar courtesy. * * * * I am not conscious, in the interval that has elapsed, of any cause for the change of treatment which has occured toward me. If there be, at least I should have, in justice to myself, an opprtunity of knowing what it is before I leave for Europo, which I shall do in a couple of days. The very eminence of your position, and the immensity of your power should rather strengthen the force of this appeal from one so humble as myself in any case—particularly should it do so in the present instance.

To do that I have as yet received no reply. I at the same time sent a letter to Gen. Marcy, Chief of the Staff, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

SIR: Some days after you were good enough to inform me that Gen. McClellan would have no objection to my accompanying the expedition under his command, I received, through S. A. R. the Comte de Paris, Aid-de-Camp to the General, a verbal message to the same effect, but more decided in its nature, which was also extended to friends of mine, who, with myself, regarded it as an invitation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently I also received a general pass from you, Sir, and I at once set about making my arrangements for the expedition, which Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet was good enough to facilitate by procuring a passage for us in one of the transports. We emarked at 10:30 or 11 A. M., and were about sailing, when Gen. Van Vliet was summoned to the War-office, and on his return, two hours afterward, told me, very kindly and courteously, that Mr. Stanton had ordered him not to be let proceed with my friends. I reminded Gen. Van Vliet that I had your pass in writing, and the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac, as he knew, to accompany the expedition. He then showed me two orders in writing, signed by Gen. Meigs, and addressed to him. The first directed him not to permit anyone not in the service of the United States to enter upon any transport without the permission of the Secretary of War. The second said that Cols. Neville and Fletcher, and Capt. L'Amy, of the British army, having been invited by Major-Gen. McClellan to accompany the expedition from Alexandria, they were to be exempted from the order of the same date of the War Department.' There was no alternative left but to leave the vessel, which I had entered as your General's guest, or at least as one invited by him. I assure you, Sir, I don't desire at this moment to intrude so petty a question, so far as it relates to myself, upon your notice, but, on account of the graver circumstances connected with it, and on other grounds, I am induced, though with reluctance, to do so. You know, Sir, how scrupulous I was to obtain the leave of the General before I made any arrangement, and how utterly unexpected was such an interference with me. I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have referred the details of the transaction to the President of the United States, and that I have also made a direct appeal to the Secretary of War against his treatment, which was aggravated by its concommitant incidents. To the General I beg you will tender the expression of my 'sincere thanks for his intended kindness toward me, and say how much I regret I shall not have an opportunity of showing in Europe that he can lead the army he has trained so long to great and glorious combats. To you, dear Sir, I tender my best thanks for your unfailing courtesy."

It is now evening, and, as I have not received any reply, I shall close the narrative as it stands, reserving the continuation, if any, till to-morrow, with the sole remark that there will be, no doubt, an attempt made to prove that the rule, if observed, is not and was not specially intended for me. From words which fell in quarters it would be injudicious in me having regard to their interests, to indicate, particularly, I am led to believe that Mr. Stanton was actuated by a desire to show his power in a manner which might at once gain him the approbation of certain journals in the North, and at the same time make Gen. McClellan feel his subordinate position; and, if the same authorities do not err, he is influenced by the jealousy which has been openly attributed to him of that officer on political and personal grounds. In conclusion, however, I may do Mr. Stanton an injustice. It is certainly incontrovertible that the military authorities decided some time ago they would permit the known correspondents of public journals to attend the march of the Federal armies; and as I said before, the Assistant Secretary of War informed me that Mr. Stanton had decided on leaving the question respecting them exclusively in the hands of Gen. McClellan. In reference to a remark of mine about the account of the final rout at Bull Run, he added: "I fear the only fault to be found with your account, from what I heard, is that it was but too true."

APRIL 4.

The President has decided the question; his decision is contained in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 4, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have referred your communication to the President, who has given it due consideration.

He directs me to say that, with every disposition to oblige you, he is disinclined to overrule a decision of the Secretary of War, founded on what appear to the Secretary considerations of high public importance. To do so in your case alone would seem to all others an invidious distinction.

The President regrets that he cannot gratify you in this matter.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

The above communication was received about 11 o'clock A. M. In acknowedging the receipt of it I took occasion to observe that the remarks appended were not intended as argumentative matter against the decision of the President, which I accepted with respect, but were intended to justify me against any charge of intrusiveness in attempting to perform my duty. I pointed out that there could be no ground for any offence, nor would there be any invidious distinction in my case had I been permitted to go with the expedition. I was acquainted with Gen. McClellan, and had been, with three others, specially invited by him to accompany his army in the field. Of these so invited by him I was the only person prohibited by the Secretary of War from going. The camps were full of correspondents of the American journals. From Europe, so far as I was aware, there were only two gentlemen who desired to accompany the army as representatives of the Press; one was Mr. Vizetelly, an artist, whose sketches would scarcely be of much use to the enemy; the other was myself, whose letters would not be received in this country till a month after the events to which they referred had elapsed. There, with my acknowledgments of the courtesy I had received, all the more grateful from contrast, the correspondence ended. Mr. Stanton has sent no reply to my letter. It may be as well to add that the news of his refusal to permit Gen. McClellan to take me on the expedition was rapidly spread abroad, with many exaggerations and in many absurd forms, which, however, produced their effect on the minds of other officers prepared to afford me similar accommodation, so that I received hints that it would be necessary for me to obtain papers and passes before the invitations they had given could be ratified or properly fulfilled.

APRIL 5.—Before I leave the subject I may mention that last night Mr. Stanton sent advertisements to the papers to the effect that no persons are to be admitted on board United States transports, who are not in United States service, unless with the special order of the War Department—a good afterthought. It is further announced in the papers that Mr. Stanton has resolved not to permit the correspondents of "foreign jonrnals" to accompany the army. *The reason assigned for that decision is very flattering to their independence and truthfulness, whilst it speaks more than many volumes for the condition of the United States Press and the state to which it has been reduced. It was in effect that Mr. Stanton could not punish foreign correspondents if they stated anything which he considered at all objectionable, while he could deal in a proper manner with any native journalist who offended against his canons.* At first it was asserted he would not allow any newspaper to have to have a representative in the camps; but this was only a pretence, although the statement was fortified by the appearance of an order from Gen. Buell that no persons should be allowed to go with his forces in the West West unless they were in the service or were employed by persons actually on duty, in which case they should be provided with written certificates.

The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who had obtained the permission of a friend of his in command of a brigade to accompany him, was informed that he must procure the sanction of the Minister of War before he could make his promise good. He accordingly wrote a letter to the Minister, and waited upon him for an answer. The waiting took place on the steps of the door of the War Office. It was long, perhaps two hours or so, and at last a servant—I beg his pardon, "a help," but still one of an order which, in regard to pay and emoluments, must have been of the lowest strata of Republican animal life—came out and gave the following message: "Mr. Stanton says he has nothing at all to say to Mr. Vizetelly." At an illustration of the sincerity of the desire to exclude all correspondents, it may be worth while to state that the manager of an American paper told me he had five gentlemen with one army. "They take their horses with them," said he, "by passing them off as chargers for the field officers, and draw rations without any difficulty."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the facts says: "No doubt there are influences bearing upon the civil officers of the Government at Washington which induced them to take a step apparently so injudicious. Exigencies probably coerce Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton which might be disregarded in less unquiet times; and the power of moulding all the news of military events in an official pattern may be more valuable in America than it has ever been found in Europe. The Cabinet of Washington has an undoubted right to create victories and annihilate defeats upon paper. The right has been often used before, although with small success, but there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried again.

It is, however, but fair to add that this fear of independent criticism is the weakness of the Federal Government, and not of the Federal Army. The general and the troops who are now about to fight their way towards Richmond, so far from dreading the presence of that keen eye which scanned the movements of the greatest European armies that have met in conflict in our days, and of that practised pen which has given to history the great battles of the Alma, Inkerman and Sebastapol, and the stirring incidents of the Indian Mutiny, were most desirous of carrying with them an historiographer whom the world would believe, and from whom alone they could obtain undisputed renown. The hard fortune of our correspondent since his arrival in America has hitherto been to chronicle only failures. The panics and the defeats which occurred while the Northern force was yet unformed will, we may reasonably expect, be succeeded by famous deeds, now that the volunteers have been drilled into armies, and their leaders have learnt their duties. It is, surely, a fair subject of regret that he will be precluded from describing these also. The truth and moderation with which these early scenes of failure were described have now been acknowledged by all, even as the truth of the much-decried descriptions of our Crimean disasters has been acknowledged in this country. They have not, perhaps, been without their influence in producing that better system of discipline which now obtains in the army of the Potomac, as the Crimean descriptions certainly assisted in producing that improvement in our own military organization which was so conspicuous in our recent expedition to Canada. It is, we think, unwise to exclude from the coming battle-fields a man who could paint a victory so well, and still more unwise to exclude him for the avowed reason that he could not be punished if his reports should prove distasteful to the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton manifest in this small matter a distrust in the future which their soldiers do not share. From our correspondent the world would have had the truth, vigorously told, but uncolored by partisan feeling. We shall now have accounts which may be true or may be false, but which no one can believe to be true, because the power has been specially reserved of disseminating falsehood.

This prohibition, although an act of scant courtesy on the part of Mr. Stanton, considering that our correspondent was the General's guest, is a high compliment to his sense of delicacy, and a proof of confidence in his sense of right. The South would have received him with joy and welcome, not as a partisan, but as an impartial witness. He might have written the history of the Anabasis to Richmond from the intrenchments of Yorktown as well as from the camp of Gen. McClellan. But Mr. Stanton was evidently confident that he would not do this. As he had been long in the Federal camps, and upon terms of intimacy with many of the Federal leaders, it would have been difficult to avoid carrying over with him, and impossible to avoid the imputation that he had carried over with him, information acquired while in the North. To avoid any suspicion of failure in that scrupulous regard for confidential trusts which is so important a duty of our profession, he returns to England. Our correspondence from the army of the Potomac is, therefore, for the moment suspended.

The Very Latest By the Australasian.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 27.

It is announced that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, had taken, for a term of years, a house in Upper Portland Place, London, whither the Office of the United States Legation had been transferred.

The *Times* has an editorial on the influence of the American struggle on the negroes, and professes to think that if any one wins, the negro race is almost sure to lose by the results of the present civil war, having no real friends, either North or South. Should the South triumph, the negro will remain a slave, and should the South return to the Union and be strong enough to make terms with the North, the Fugitive Slave law would become a reality, and the last hope of emancipation would disappear. Come what may, the *Times* sees nothing for the black but Slavery, extermination or expulsion.

A weekly journal is announced to appear in London next week, as an advocate of the cause of the Confederate States.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct, after an existence of 45 years.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says very serious doubts are entertained there about the Federal victory near Corinth. The rumor as to the Federal reverse at Yorktown also received credence, but it appears to be founded merely on a bogus story received from Baltimore *viâ* Liverpool, and exploded by subsequent arrivals.

Calcutta and China mails arrived at Marseilles this (Saturday) morning. The American portion goes forward in the next steamer.

Prince Pierre Dolgourousky has been banished for life from the Russian Empire, and deprived of all civil rights, for having refused to obey an Imperial order to return to Russia. The Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Turkey had been ratified.

In a battle between the Turks and insurgents at Bjeltopoghe, Albania, the Turks lost 400 men and four cannon.

BERLIN, 27th.

A decree ordering the Budget for 1863, and also to be presented to the present Diet, has been published. In future, a detailed Budget will be published at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 25th were dull, and rather lower. Consols closed at 93⅞@¾. The cause of the heaviness was the announcement that the prospectus of the Russian loan of £10,000,000 would be issued on the 28th April, the preliminary arrangements having been completed. But for this loan it is thought the Bank minimum would have been reduced to 2 ℔ cent. The weekly return of the Bank of England show an increase of £428,770 in the Bullion—the total reaching to £17,102,204.

Money continues very abundant and the discount market keeps very easy. Baring, Bros. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1½d., Dollars 5s. 0⅝d., and Eagles 76s. 2½d. They also say: "American Stocks are in less demand and quotations lower. United States Fives 75." Erie shares 30¼@31¼; Illinois Central 48½@49½.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 26—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers Circular* says: "A large business has again been transacted throughout the week. The quantity of American offering is greatly reduced, and a further advance of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. has been established on all the current qualities. Brazil has been in good demand, at ¼d. advance. Egyptian also active, and ⅛d. dearer. In Surats the great bulk of the business is transacted, and prices are ¼d.@½d. higher. The total sales of the week add up 59,440 bales, of which speculators took 19,820, and exporters 5,710 bales. The market, yesterday, (Friday,) was firm, at extreme rates. Sales, about 7,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14½d.	Middling Orleans	13¼d.
Fair Mobiles	14 d.	Middling Mobiles	[illegible]
Fair Uplands	13½d.	Middling Uplands	[illegible]

Stock, 397,670 bales, of which 124,330 are American. At sea, from India, 173,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester keeps quiet, business being checked by the advancing tendency of prices, which still continue;

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour slow of sale at a reduction of 6d. ℔ bbl. Sales at 26s.@31c. Wheat very dull and to effect sales 1d.@2d. reduction in prices would have to be made. Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; White, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. Corn inactive, and 6d.@9d. lower. Mixed 27s. 9d.; White nominal at 33s. ℔ 480 lbs. Richardson, Spence & Co. call the decline in Flour 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and buyers demand a reduction. Pork dull and easier; quotations nominal. Bacon in moderate demand at steady rates. Lard quiet, ranging from 41s. up to 45s. for fine. Tallow in good demand, but prices without improvement; North American ranges from 42s.@46s. Butter rather lower for secondary qualities.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes, sales of Pots at 32s. 6d.@33s.; Pearls scarce and nominal. Resin opened at a decline, selling at 13s. for common, but subsequently became firm, closing at 13s. 6d.@14s. Spirits of Turpentine, after a slight decline, closed at 68s. Sugar continued dull and drooping. Coffee, nothing doing. Rice dull, at rather lower rates; Carolina 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d. No sales of Fish Oils, and prices nominally unchanged. Linseed Oil steady at 38s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron—Bars and rails sell at £5@£5 37; Scotch Pig, 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. Sugar inanimate and barley supported. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. 1½d. Coffee very buoyant and partially dearer. Rice in some demand for floating cargoes. Tallow firmer; Y. C., 46s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine in improved demand; American, 68s. Linseed Cakes lower; New-York, bbls., £10 10s. Fish Oils neglected. Linseed Oil 37s.@38s. 10½d. Saltpetre, 6d. @1s. higher.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

John McCall & Co. report: Wheat neglected. Flour easier; Extra State, 26s. 6d.@27s. Corn salable at 17s. ℔ 280 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 5,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and heavy, but without alteration in rates.

Provisions dull and drooping.

LONDON, Saturday.

Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞.

Illinois Central shares, 48½@48 discount. Erie shares, 30¼@31¼.

PARIS, Saturday.

Bourse heavy; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

HAVRE, Thursday.

Cotton unchanged; sales of the week 4,000 bales New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 167f.; do. *bas*, 160f. Stock, 80,000 bales.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Preparations for the Contest.

Manifestos of Juarez, Zaragoza, Almonte and the French Plenipotentiaries.

Advance of the French to Orizaba

By the steamer *Columbia*, which left Havana on the 3d inst., at noon, we have received further news from Mexico *viâ* Havana. Various English and Spanish vessels-of-war continued to arrive with portions of the troops belonging to the Spanish expeditionary division of the allied army in Mexico. Among these there arrived on the 29th ult., at the above-named port, the Spanish steamer-of-war *Berenguela*, having on board Gen. Prim's lady, the Condesa de Reus and young son, two Aid-de-Camps of the General, some artillery companies, and a company of the Corps of Engineers. The Condesa de Reus on landing proceeded with a guard of honor to the villa of the Marquis of Marianao, at Marianao, near Havana, which had been put by its owner at her disposal. The General's two Aid-de-Camps, the Counts of Cuba and Campos, took passage the following day on the mail-steamer *Isla de Cuba* for the Peninsula, carrying dispatches from Gen. Prim to the Government at Madrid. Gen Prim himself continued at Vera Cruz, superintending the embarkation of the troops, and would not be able to leave, it was supposed, before the middle of this month.

The Spanish steamer *Berenguela* arrived in Havana on the 29th ult., bringing news from Mexico City up to April 14. The newspapers of the Capital state that reinforcements had left there for the army of the East, among them the division of Gen. Lamadrid, provided, as is said, with a battery of heavy guns, with a full complement of men for each piece, two hundred gunners for a reserve corps, and a full supply of material of war.

The Governor of the State of Oajaca had offered to send more troops to the army of the East, and even the garrison of the Capital, in case of necessity. From Teotillan there had been sent to Mexico 300 stand of firearms.

It appears that Gen. Uraga had suspended his preparations to leave for Washington, being anxious to employ his sword in the National defence.

The Minister of War, Gen. Hinojosa, had presented his resignation of the office that he filled, but President Juarez had not accepted it, and it was expected that Señor Hinojosa would not insist upon it.

It was believed that the *Licencindo*, Don Jose Maria Lacunza, would be appointed Minister of the Treasury, in the place of Señor Gonzales Echevairia.

Anarchy was on the increase in the whole Republic, and some papers did not conceal it in spite of the reserve that was imposed upon them. The *Heraldo*, among others, confesses that "Mexico was never so troubled by four years of revolution as at present." It is certain that the execution of Reactionaries continued in different places. All were sentenced as robbers.

The *Siglo XIX.* of the 13th, publishes an official communication from Puebla, of the 7th, in which it is announced that Gen. Carbajal, at 3 in the afternoon of the previous day, had put "To the rout Marquez and his gang of blackguards," driving them out of Iguala, which was occupied by the troops of Gen. Pinzon. It adds that the routed enemy took the direction of Tepalcingo, towards Chietla and Matamoras Izucar, and that it was thought Gen. Alatriste would come up with them. We already know that the forces of this commander had been defeated, and [illegible] The Mexican papers say nothing of this misfortune, although it must have been known in the Capital.

The Congress had not yet assembled, although it ought to have done so on the 1st of April. On the 14th, the number of representatives was not yet complete.

The *Diario*, of Havana, publishes a letter written by its correspondent at Orizaba, dated April 17, to the following effect:

"No political event has occurred since the unexpected breaking off of the Anglo-Franco-Spanish coalition. Since then the withdrawal of the Spanish division has been going on, and by the 19th the town will be entirely evacuated by the Spanish forces, for even the 300 invalids that were here have all departed in wagons. The departure of the troops has caused a general feeling of sorrow among the people, whatever may be the political party to which they belong—the "Reactionists," because they wish for peace even at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and the Reds, through the confidence that this army inspired them with that they would confirm their Government in its power. Both are disconcerted and filled with affliction, particularly now that the political horizon appears so dark."

To-day or to-morrow Gens. DOBLADO and ZAMGOZA are expected, and it is said their visit has for its object to offer the Presidency of the Republic to our Commander-in-Chief (Gen. PRIM) with ample power to negotiate with the French. Another silly report is that if France declares war with Mexico, the Mexicans are disposed to annex themselves to Spain rather than to succumb to the Franco-Austrian influence; that JUAREZ' Government, at the entreaties of the people, is going to ask from Spain the assistance of an army that may remain in the Republic; and, finally, that the army, before embarking at Vera Cruz, will receive a counter-order to remain in the country and march to the City of Mexico.

These are silly reports, but it is certain that the policy initiated by Gen. GASSET, and followed by Gen. PRIM, has produced splendid results in the opinion of the country, and that if the army had succeeded in remaining in the Capital of the country for only a year, it would have gained the sympathies of the people, and obtained more triumphs than could be gained by a hundred battles in which it should have come out a conqueror.

To-day there left Puebla for this city 6,000 Mexican soldiers, which, with 3,000 that were in the Cañada de Istapan, form a respectable division, which is moving to occupy Chiquihuite as soon as the French repass it. It is not probable that the Mexicans can conquer the French in a pitched battle, but knowing this, they will wage a guerrilla war, for which the topography of the country, and the few wants of the Mexican soldiers, are admirably adapted. Notwithstanding these advantages, I do not doubt that the French army, although somewhat lessened, will enter Mexico City, without leaving for a day the high road, provided the ports of Chiquihuite, the high hilly ground of Orizaba, Acucingo and Cerro Gordo should be taken.

A letter to the same paper, dated Vera Cruz, April 23, says:

"His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS (Gen. PRIM) arrived here yesterday with his lady, who will embark to-day on board of a vessel-of-war.

The French forces occupied Orizaba without meeting any resistance. Before this they put to flight the cavalry of AMELIANO, numbering 300 men, and which is the best upon which the defenders of JUAREZ can boast. The French were only 70 in number.

It is the general belief that the French will reach Mexico City without great opposition, and that Gen. ALMONTE will be appointed Provisional President. According to the news much agitation, if not a panic, existed in the capital, and there are not wanting those who say that Señor JUAREZ and followers will leave the country before long.

Orizaba and Cordova have declared for the Presidency of Gen. ALMONTE and the French Protectorate. Gen. TABOADA is the Commander-in-Chief. On their side the inhabitants of this city are disposed also to make a *pronunciamiento* as soon as the last Spanish soldier embarks."

Further accounts state that the French troops entered Orizaba on the morning of the 20th, instead of retreating to Paso Ancho, as the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor NAPOLEON had agreed—their action being founded on the following reasons:

1. The declaration of war by the Government of President JUAREZ.
2. The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camp.
3d. The troubles caused by various guerrilla parties.
4. The interception of all kinds of provisions.

These reasons were more than sufficient, it is said, to decide the French to take the offensive at once, and their first movement was made in the direction of Orizaba.

When the French entered Orizaba they did not meet there a single Mexican soldier; all had withdrawn in haste.

The French were preparing to continue their march to the Capital, in spite of the threats of resistance, at whatever cost on the part of the Mexicans.

At Durango, says the *Diario*, of Havana, a military mutiny took place on the morning of the 25th of March, headed by the officers of the first battalion of infantry. The mutiny began in the quarters of the first corps, without there being apparently any political plan, because the troops cheered the Lieutenant-Colonel, liberty and the Congress, some crying down with the Government. The movement was seconded by three companies of the second battalion.

The mutineers left the city, conducted by the rebel officers, after having committed some disorders and exchanged shots with those who remained faithful to their duties. They directed their way along the plains of Guadalupe, attempting to resist in the hilly ground of Mercado, but the loyal troops, under the orders of the citizen Governor, succeeded in apprehending about 200 of the soldiers and their leaders, who are to be tried according to the law of the 25th of January last. Orders had been sent to apprehend the fugitives. The citizen Governor, persuaded that the soldiers were seduced and deceived, has pardoned those whom he apprehended, ordering them to return to their quarters.

On the 11th of April funeral honors were performed for the victims of Tacubaya.

Señor GONZALEZ ECHAVARIA had given up to the widows and invalids the salary that was due to him during his term of office of Minister of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN DOCUMENTS.

MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

The British screw-steamer *Phaeton* brought with her from Vera Cruz to Havana several documents of interest lately published in Mexico. The first of these is a manifesto from President JUAREZ, dated April 12.

After commenting on the policy which the French Plenipotentiaries think they ought to pursue, he maintains the legitimacy of his Government, and adds:

"The Government of the Republic, which I solemnly declare has always been and is still disposed to exhaust all the conciliatory and honorable means of a Convention, in view of the declaration of the French Plenipotentiaries, neither can nor ought to do anything else than to repel force by force, and defend the nation from the unjust aggression with which it is threatened. The responsibilities of all the disasters that may occur will fall upon those who, without motive or pretext, have violated the faith of international Conventions."

After making some reflections upon the principles maintained by civilized nations, President JUAREZ continues as follows:

"As soon as hostilities have commenced, all peaceable foreigners residing in the country will be under the shelter and protection of the laws, and the Government urges the Mexicans to dispense to all of them, and even to the French themselves, the hospitality and consideration which they have always met with in Mexico, assuring them that the Government will act with energy against those who reply to this good feeling by disloyalty in assisting the invader. In the war, the laws of the rights of nations will be observed by the army and by the authorities of the Republic."

"With respect to Great Britain and Spain, now placed in a situation which their Governments could not foresee, Mexico is disposed to fulfill her engagements as soon as circumstances will permit—that is to say, to arrange by means of negotiations the pending demands, to satisfy those founded on justice, and to give sufficient guarantees for the future."

The President afterward addresses an invitation to the Mexicans to second his efforts in the defence of their independence.

The above manifesto is accompanied by the following document:

ORIZABA, April 9, 1862.

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, have the honor to communicate to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, that not having been able to agree about the interpretation which ought to be given in the present circumstances to the Convention of the 31st of October, 1861, they have resolved to adopt for the future an entirely separate and independent line of action.

In consequence, the Commander of the Spanish forces will immediately take the necessary measure to reembark his troops.

The French army will concentrate in Paso Ancho as soon as the Spanish troops have passed from this position, that is to say, probably about the 20th of April, thereupon beginning their operations.

The undersigned take this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed,) C. LENNOX WYKE,
HUGH DUNLOP,
A. DE SALIGNY,
E. JURIEN,
THE CONDE DE REUS.

To H. E. Señor DOBLADO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.

To the Commissioners of Great Britain, France and Spain:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, April 11, 1862.

The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, has the honor to reply to the Commissioners of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, to the official note which they have addressed him under date of Orizaba, the 9th inst., informing him of the infraction of the Treaty of London, of Oct. 31, 1861, and saying that hereafter each of the Powers before leagued together would act separately and independently of the others.

The Mexican Government is deeply grieved that so unexpected an event should prevent the Commissioners from fulfilling the stipulations so solemnly agreed upon in the preliminaries of "Soledad," both because that failure affects directly the credit of the high contracting parties, and because the Government flattered itself with the probable hope that the negotiations which were going to be opened at Orizaba would conciliate all interests and produce the inestimable blessing of peace, the principal object of the labor of the Constitutional Cabinet.

Notwithstanding, as Mexico can appreciate in all its value the noble, loyal and circumspect conduct of the Commissioners of England and Spain, and as her desire is to use all conciliatory means and settle definitively her foreign relations with friendly Powers, she is disposed to enter into negotiations with the representatives of Great Britain and Spain, notwithstanding the occurrence on the 9th, since now as before they firmly wish to satisfy fully all the just demands of those nations; give them proper guarantees for the future, and renew the relations of friendship and commerce, which she has made with them upon firm, frank, and durable foundations.

As to the unjustifiable conduct of the Commissioners of the Emperor of the French, the Mexican Government only repeats its former protestation. Mexico will do justice to all, and will satisfy all just petitions founded on the rights of nations; but she will defend to the last extremity her independence and sovereignty, and without ever taking the part of aggressor, which she has never done, will repel force by force, and defend, until she has shed the last drop of Mexican blood, the two great conquests which the country has made in the present age—independence and reform.

The undersigned takes advantage of the occasion to offer to the Commissioners the proofs of his high consideration. MANUEL DOBLADO.

Mexico, April 12, 1862.

The following is the manifesto which M. DE SALIGNY and M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE have addressed to the Mexicans, announcing that their principal object in undertaking operations is to put an end to their dissensions, and regulate their country:

TO THE NATION.

MEXICANS: We have not come here to take a part in your dissensions; we have come to put an end to them. What we wish is to invite all good men to unite in the consolidation of order—the regeneration of your fine country. To give a proof of the sincere spirit of conciliation with which we come animated, we have in the first place addressed ourselves to the Government itself, against which we had grounds for the most serious complaints; we have asked it to accept our aid to establish in Mexico a state of things which will prevent us hereafter from the necessity of organizing these distant expeditions, the greatest inconvenience of which is their suspending commerce, and preventing the course of relations, which are as advantageous to Europe as to your country. The Mexican Government has replied to the moderation of our conduct by measures to which we would never have afforded our moral support, and which the civilized world would reproach our sanctioning with our presence. Between it and us war is to-day declared. But we do not confound the Mexican people with an oppressive and violent minority. The Mexican people has always had a right to our most lively sympathies; it remains for it to show itself worthy of them. We invite all those that have confidence in our intervention, no matter the party to which they may have belonged.

No enlightened man can believe that the Government born from the shipwreck of one of the most liberal nations of Europe, could have held for a moment the intention of restoring among a foreign people ancient abuses and institutions that do not belong to the age; we wish equal justice for all, and we wish that this justice may not be imposed by our arms; the Mexican people ought to be the first instrument for their salvation. We have no other end than that of inspiring in the honest and peaceable part of the country, that is to say, in nine-tenths of the population, the courage to pronounce their will.

If the Mexican nation remains inert, if it does not comprehend that we offer it an unexpected occasion to escape from the abyss, if it does not come and give by its efforts, a practical meaning to our aid, it is evident that we shall then have nothing more to occupy ourselves with than the definite interests in view of which the Convention of London was concluded.

Let all men, divided for so long a time, and by causeless disputes, hasten to unite with us; they have in their hands the destinies of Mexico. The banner of France has thus been planted on the Mexican soil, and that banner will not retreat. Let all honest men receive it as a friendly banner; let only madmen dare to combat it.

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, in Mexico.
A. DE SALIGNY,
E. JURIEN.

The following is a circular from Gen. ZARAGOZA:

ARMY OF THE EAST—HEADQUARTERS.

CIRCULAR.

The treaties agreed upon at Soledad on the 19th of February last with the Allied forces have been broken by the French, and without any due regard they provoke us to the struggle. They pretend to give us a foreign sovereign, and judging us unworthy of the independence which our heroes conquered with their blood, they look upon us as imbecile persons, easy to be commanded by the force of the bayonet. They are deceived, and forget that against a free people oppression has no power, nor are they conquered by force. Against a people proud of their history and who, scarcely a year ago, reconquered their liberty, nothing avails, nothing intimidates them; because that people who are convinced of their dignity will know how to repel so rash an aggression and add a page to their brilliant annals. Mexico accepts the war; she has not provoked it; but she accepts it honorably, and glories in having fulfilled faithfully her word pledged in those preliminaries. Her faith has been mocked and the misfortunes of the war will weigh heavy upon the nation that unjustly and unfortunately aims at enslaving her. Nations—the whole world—will do us justice if fortune is adverse to us. If we perish gloriously in the contest posterity will carefully retain our names and imitate our example.

England and Spain more just and less exacting, leave our territory and avoid being accomplices in an attempt with which they will never think of tarnishing their arms; more impartial, they were soon undeceived as to our situation, and did not hesitate to grant to our flag the respect which is due to it; they deserve our esteem for such noble conduct.

We have new sacrifices to submit to, new fatigues to endure, and new battles to fight; but in presence of the sublime idea of our liberty, nothing ought to daunt us; death itself ought to be a matter of indifference to us, and we ought to put aside everything, absolutely everything, in order not to have, at this time, any other thought than that of our unfortunate country, nor any other occupation than its defence. Valor and union, and our triumph will not be doubtful.

The degenerate son of the immortal MORELOS, with two or three other spurious Mexicans unworthy of the air they breathe, accompany the invader, and deluded, hope to form a party that will assist in their depraved intention; but they are also mistaken in this; the people, the true people, who so many times have shed their blood in defence of their sacred rights, look upon them with indignation and despise them deeply because they know what they have to expect from those speculators who, in their madness have not refused to place at the feet of MAXIMILIAN the sovereignty of Mexico. Strangers to late events, they are ignorant that the people descended from HIDALGO do not shun the fight, and can succumb worthy of their origin rather than consent that there should be snatched from them with impunity that precious liberty which has cost them so many sacrifices.

To the undersigned has fallen the honor of first leading the National army to victory, and the firmest hope animates him that his efforts and cares will be seconded by all Mexicans from whom he has received proofs of their love for their country and of their self-denial in misfortune.

In a short time, perhaps, the campaign will be begun, and the enemy will very soon be convinced that it has opposed to them the defenders of a Republic.

Liberty and reform. J. ZARAGOZA.

Head-Quarters in Chalchicomula, April 14, 1862.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the East to the forces under his command:

COMRADES: The struggle is about to begin; the preliminaries of "La Soledad" have been broken by the French; they have withdrawn from the coalition which, with the Spanish and English, they formed in London to make of Mexico certain demands with respect to our public debt. The cannon's report will shortly make the hearts of the sons of Anahuac to beat high. The French pretend to intervene in our domestic policy, induced to do so by unworthy Mexicans—by traitors whom you are soon going to punish. The Republic is independent; we, the children of this generation, were born free. So we will remain or die in the struggle.

Courage, my friends; let not the fighting with a nation which has the reputation of being warlike disturb you; the free know no rivals; and a thousand examples fill the pages of the history of nations who have always conquered those who attempted to subdue them.

I have a firm reliance in our triumph. Be, as always, valiant in combat and generous in victory, and soon your General and friend will lead you against the invaders. IGNACIO ZARAGOZA.

Headquarters in Chalchicomula, April 14, 1862.

GEN. JOHN N. ALMONTE TO THE MEXICANS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: It is some days since I wished to address you in order to inform you of the object of my coming to the Republic; but the circumstance of their being pending an armistice, and my finding myself under the protection of the French arms did not permit me to speak, and I was compelled to wait for the opportunity of doing so. Now that the representatives of France, taking charge of the situation, manifest the true wishes of the Allied Governments, I think it my duty to break the silence which I had preserved, against my wish, and which caused the enemies of order to abuse it, publishing apocryphal proclamations.

On returning, therefore, to the bosom of my country, I will tell you that I do not come animated with any other sentiment than that of contributing to the pacification of the Republic, and of coöperating in the reestablishment of a National Government, one truly of morality and order, which may put an end forever to anarchy, and give sufficient guarantees for the lives and properties, as well of the natives as of foreigners.

A stranger to the sanguinary struggle which for so many years has desolated our beautiful country, scandalizing the whole world to the degree of seriously calling the attention of the Great Western Powers of Europe, my efforts will be always directed to procure the reconciliation of our brothers, and to banish from among them hatred and quarrels. Fortunately, to obtain so noble an object, I have no vengeance to satisfy, nor any recompense to ask for. Rewarded sufficiently by the nation for the services which it was my duty to afford it before and after its independence, my only wish at present is, that of being able to offer the last and most important before descending to the tomb; and that service is, to procure for it the peace of which it has been deprived for so long a time.

On the other hand, having reason to know, as I do, the wishes of the Allied Governments, and particularly those of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, which are no other than those of seeing established in our unfortunate country (and by ourselves) a firm Government, of order and morality, so that the marauding and vandalism which now prevailed in all corners of the Republic may disappear, and in order that the mercantile world may derive the immense advantages which our most fertile country offers to it from its natural riches and geographical position, I have thought it proper to hasten to it, to explain to you those intentions, which on the other hand, involve likewise the philanthropic idea of making certain forever the independence, the nationality and the integrity of the Mexican territory.

For the establishment, therefore, of a new order of things, you ought to confide in the efficacious coöperation of France, whose illustrious sovereign always makes his beneficent influence felt in all parts where a just and civilizing cause has to be made to prevail.

Mexicans, if my honorable antecedents, if my services bestowed on our country, as well in the glorious struggle of our independence as in the direction of its politics in the different periods in which I have formed a part of our Cabinet and represented the nation abroad; if all this, I repeat, can make me deserve your confidence, unite your efforts to mine, and be assured that very soon we shall succeed in the establishment of a Government which is suited to our nature, necessities and religious beliefs. Of this your fellow-countryman and best friend assures you.

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

CORDOVA, April 17, 1862.

A SPEECH BY EX-SECRETARY CAMERON.

He Vindicates His Course While Secretary of War.

The friends of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War, gave him a public dinner, at Harrisburgh, Penn., on Saturday evening last, preliminary to his departure for Europe. Mayor KEPNER presided, and, after the cloth was removed, Mr. CAMERON made a speech in response to a toast in his honor, which the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* reports at length. After reviewing some recollections of early life indicative of the vast progress made by Harrisburgh, Mr. CAMERON said:

I took a seat last year in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet against my own judgment, without consulting my taste for the position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post when I thought my mission was ended, in organizing, equipping and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the perfect understanding between Mr. LINCOLN and myself that whenever I thought proper to resign I should be privileged to do so, and when a vacancy occurred in the appointment to Russia he offered me the post, and I was glad to accept it. Why, gentlemen, I toiled in that Department as no man ever toiled before. I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for successive months, but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To say nothing of the extraordinary necessities of the Department, arising from an unforeseen and threatening national emergency, the doors of my private dwelling were besieged from daylight to the latest hours of the night; the Department was surrounded on all hands, and at all hours. Certain members of Congress, who figure in the vote of censure, were ever besieging my doors, and often patiently waiting for hours to catch a part of the drippings from the War Department. Meanwhile I managed the delicate and trying affairs of my situation as wisely as I knew how. Of course I committed some errors; but I did not commit the wrong with which I am charged in the resolution of Congress. I solemnly assert that neither in motive nor deed can I be justly chargeable with the commission of any wrong in the administration of those affairs, and I am proud to say here, in reviewing my official conduct, I see no act which I would not repeat under the same circumstances. Upon my appointment to the position, I found the Department desolate of all the means of defence; without guns, and with little prospect of purchasing the *materiel* of war; I found the nation without an army, and I found scarcely a man throughout the whole War Department in whom I could put my trust. The Adjutant-General deserted. The Quartermaster-General ran off. The Commissary-General was upon his deathbed. More than half the clerks were disloyal. I remember that upon one occasion Gen. SCOTT came to me apparently in great tribulation. Said he, "I have spent the most miserable day of my life; a friend of my boyhood has just told me I am disgracing myself by staying here and serving this fragment of the Government, in place of going to Virginia and serving under the banner of my native State, and I am pained to death." But the old hero was patriotic, loyal and wise enough to say that his friend was wrong, and he was right in remaining where he was.

But to proceed. You all remember, gentlemen, the day of the President's proclamation, calling upon the people of Pennsylvania (because the demand was made upon you here in common with other States) for troops to defend the National capital. My son happening to be in Washington, I sent him thither with the utmost dispatch, and asked him to appeal to every man he met in this town and through the country, to send down every soldier who would come. Within three days after the issuing of the proclamation, four hundred and eighty troops from Pennsylvania arrived in Washington. They were the first to inspire the Government with hope and courage to contend with the awful crisis then impending. They came there without arms, and were furnished from the arsenal at that place. Directly after this—within two or three days—three or four regiments were assembled at Cockeysville, Md., by my order. At the same time a number of bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, *via* Wilmington, were burned or destroyed. It was at this time that the mob in Baltimore murdered our unarmed soldiers in her streets on their way to the defence of the Capital, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad refused to carry our troops. At that time, when the loyalty of nearly all the inhabitants were doubted, Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, in company with the Secretary of the Treasury, called upon me and said, "We must have somebody in New-York to assist the public officers there in collecting and forwarding troops," asking me to name any individual whom I considered competent for that purpose. I was acquainted with but few people in New-York, but after a few moments' reflection, I recollected Mr. CUMMINGS, with whom I had an intimacy when he was a citizen of this State. The two gentlemen then informed me that they had appointed Mr. CISCO, of the Sub-Treasury; Gen. DIX, now in the army; Mr. OPDYKE, the present Mayor of the City of New-York, and Mr. BLATCHFORD, a citizen of New-York, and as I have stated, requested me to name some other gentlemen. I gave the name of Mr. CUMMINGS, and associated with it that of Gov. MORGAN, of the State of New-York.

Mr. CAMERON then quoted the documents which he issued authorizing these gentlemen to act, to show that he was as guarded as possible in making the appointments:

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the Congressional Committee of Investigation of which the country has heard so much, I have reason to believe that the original intention of its appointment was to control the War Department, and place money in the pockets of its members. The second or third day after the announcement of the Committee, its Chairman called upon me, and desired that I should authorize him to furnish a certain regiment with arms, munitions, clothing, &c. I refused his application, because I thought from my knowledge of his character that he was unworthy of a trust. After a further colloquy with the Chairman, I ordered him out of the War Department, and of course I was attacked by that Committee.

The Committee of Investigation have made an additional charge upon me, in my official connection with the Government, with having bought a greater number of guns than were needed. I did order a large number of arms; but I will take this occasion to answer that charge. It must be borne in mind that I was supplying an army of more than seven hundred thousand men, and that the loss of arms in a single campaign has been estimated by military men to reach as high as fifty per cent. In a glance at the statistics I find that, in round numbers, I ordered nearly a million of muskets, almost one hundred thousand carbines, and, perhaps, as many swords. When I took possession of the War Department, I found that there were but few muskets in the arsenals, no swords of any account, and scarcely any munitions of war. Within a short time after the proclamation, it became apparent that there was no difficulty in getting troops, but there was great difficulty in procuring arms. I found the Ordnance Department without a head, the person having charge there being an old man, who was conceded by those in whom I had confidence, including Gen. SCOTT, to be incompetent for the duties of the position. I superseded him, and put in his place one who was believed to be fully competent, but who soon proved in the opinion of my associates to be unequal to the crisis.

I felt, personally, reluctant to enter into any contract myself, as I had no time for such details, and therefore directed Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, my assistant, to act in conjunction with Col. RIPLEY, and that he should see that every contract was so guarded that, in case of failure at the end of thirty days, the contract should be revoked, leaving to Col. RIPLEY to determine the quality and price of the arms to be contracted for. At this time Governors of States, officers without arms, cabinet ministers and members of Congress were constantly making application for arms, charging the Ordnance Department with inefficiency, stating that if consent were given they could be procured, and I therefore directed Mr. SCOTT to act in conjunction with Col. RIPLEY, and to contract with every man who was willing to make a musket or furnish a sword, and from whom the other necessary munitions of war could be obtained, at the same time instructing him to see that the Chief of the Ordnance Department should fix the price and determine the character of the arms. The allegation has been repeatedly iterated that I made these contracts with an eye to personal preference; but I have already proven, gentlemen, that the furthest limit of even my unofficial action in the matter was simply to order the making of such contracts as were necessary, leaving all that regarding price or quality in the hands of the Ordnance Department, and to this day I scarcely know any of the individuals with whom contracts were made.

The special contract exciting public attention was made with a party by the name of BOKER. On the 5th of September, under cover from the President, I received a note, which I now read:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: Our resident partner in Europe advised us by the last steamer of a lot of upwards 100,000 stand of arms—rifled, percussion muskets, new and in good condition—having been placed in his control by making advances thereon.

We desire to offer them to your Department, and should it appear to you of sufficient importance to secure the immediate delivery there of so large a quantity of good arms, we would invite your attention thereto.

We offer the arms at a price not exceeding $18 each, subject to the inspection and approval of an armorer whom you shall select to accompany our authorized agent. If the article is not satisfactory, the Government will incur no expense, and if approved, you will secure an article much needed.

We also control, by advances thereon, over 18,000 cavalry sabres, which we offer as above, at a price not to exceed $7 50 a-piece. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) HERMAN BOKER & CO.,
No. 50 Cliff-street, New-York.

Also of Liege, Sollinger, Remscherd, Birmingham, Bown.

This was at the time when the Queen's proclamation had prohibited, among other things, the exportation of arms to the United States. You remember, gentlemen, we sent an agent (Mr. SCHUYLER, of New-York) out to Belgium to procure arms for our Government. He succeeded in purchasing one hundred thousand guns there, but being unable to ship them all directly, he sent a portion to England, where (the proclamation to which I have just referred being soon after issued) he was prevented from transporting or using the arms in any manner. In this extremity, of the large army of soldiers in and about Washington, not two hundred thousand of them were armed. Upon the letter I have just read was the indorsement of the President, in his own handwriting, in these words:

I approve the carrying this through carefully, cautiously and expeditiously. Avoid conflicts and interference. A. LINCOLN.

The literal meaning of the indorsement was that the world should not know of our military deficiency and weakness until the evil had been remedied, and that care and caution were to be used as heretofore in keeping inviolate the secret of our defect. Fully coinciding with him, (the President,) and in obedience with his order, I promptly directed this contract to be closed; and I assure you, gentlemen, without the arms it produced we should not have been able to achieve the late glorious victories in the West.

I may add, in proof of the great anxiety of all to obtain arms, that but a very few days before I left the War Department, the Cabinet agreed to adopt a conditional contract, made by Mr. SCHUYLER, for one hundred thousand guns in England, which I successfully opposed on the ground that we had guns enough contracted for, and with the encouragement which had been afforded to our own manufactures, the supply would probably be sufficient for our future wants. By this means, $1,800,000 have been retained in the country, to be expended in those localities from which our soldiers have volunteered, and this occurred after all those contracts had been completed of which so much complaint is now made.

The Investigating Committee of Congress have said that the muskets made at the Springfield Armory cost only $12 apiece. That assertion, like many others that have been made in connection with supplies for the army, is not the fact. Without taking into consideration the expense of superintendence, the cost of buildings, machinery or capital invested, the net cost of the gun for labor and material, when there is no competition, in time of peace, has amounted to $12 60. But had those guns purchased on my order proved to be twice more expensive than they actually were, then, in view of the fact that the army was practically useless without them, I would have done exactly as I did with the beef contract, to which other gentlemen have seen fit to refer. When we expected large arrivals of soldiers from Pennsylvania and other States, and there was nothing to feed them with, the Acting Commissary-General came to me and said: "I can now buy two or three thousand beeves if I pay two or three cents a pound more than they should be worth."

"Well," I replied, "pay it," [applause,] "pay a dollar a pound rather than a soldier should suffer, but be guarded that your contract ceases when a supply can be had at the customary prices"—which was done. He made a contract for two thousand beeves, and the whole world rung with the announcement that the Secretary of War had cheated the Government in order to enrich some favorite, and yet the contract was made with my personal enemies. So, again, I was censured at the time of the battle of Bull Run for not having sufficient cavalry in the field. Yet I could not speak in my own defence, for the safety of the Government demanded secresy. Plenty of horsemen offered their services, but I had no pistols, swords, or carbines to give them; and I did not want the world to know that such was our condition. My function was to raise an army of the largest kind in the shortest possible time, and to supply them with whatever needful material I could first lay hands upon. As soon as I could obtain pistols, carbines, swords and holsters, I had cavalry enough. But then the cry was, "He has got too many." Of course, then again I was *cheating the Government* by giving my friends all the horse contracts. [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Mayor, the horses have been in the service and the country has been saved. Those who then cried, "No more horses," to-day can see advertisements for the purchase of an increased number; and to-day I saw also an advertisement asking for proposals to furnish more muskets.

Had the material resources of the Government been in any manner commensurate with the emergency, the war would have been terminated ere this. So far as concerns myself, I would rather have had a million of guns too many, than that a single soldier in any of our battles should have been sacrificed for the want of a weapon. I suppose that had I been the willing tool of every man who wanted to rob the Government, and if, in place of attending to my duties, I had been content to receive men at my house and treat them to the hospitalities of my social and political position, or allowed them to control me in the discharge of my duties, those men who now attempt to slander me would now be most profuse in compliment and profession. More than this, had I remained in the War Department until this vote came off, I should, doubtless, have received the compliment paid to my late and esteemed colleague, Mr. WELLES. [Laughter.] He was charged with having improperly employed a man to purchase ships; yet the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to censure him by about the same vote that they censured me for having secured the services of an employe. Mr. WELLES obtained the assistance referred to long after the excitement and confusion attending the commencement of the rebellion had ceased. I did so at a time when the country was almost totally bereft of a Government, and when we did not know whom to trust.

Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in this way many incidents of official connection with the War Department. Were it necessary, I would give you some particulars connected with the history of this man DAWES, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting-attorney, living somewhere in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I will briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good City of Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notwithstanding that road has accumulated more money on account of this war, by the transportation of troops and war material for the Government, than it ever did before in double the length of time, (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence I entertained in its President,) yet the management of the road were displeased because a certain portion of the troops were ordered to Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

When the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore road were burned, it became absolutely necessary to construct a new line of travel to Washington. By my direction the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. THOMPSON, in connection with the Wilmington road, made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and succeeded in getting the project into successful operation. This new route was used until the Baltimore and Ohio road was taken possession of by me for the Government, and until the bridges of the Wilmington road were rebuilt. In the meantime, an arrangement was made by the Harrisburgh, Reading and New-Jersey roads to reduce the fare from six to four dollars from New-York to Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in this matter took money out of the purses of gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. DAWES, who appeared to represent the interests affected, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him further than that he was frequently hanging about the War Department, in common with other applicants for special favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have run counter to the desires of such gentlemen, and consequently they now return the disfavor.

The theme is by no means a pleasant one for me; but after the recent wrong which has been done me, I felt that, when talking to my old friends and neighbors, I would do myself the simple justice to speak plainly. It would be needless for me to attempt to convince you of my honesty of purpose and intention in every official act of my life. I am known to you personally, and I feel willing to abide by and will fully appreciate your decision upon my character as your fellow-citizen. [Great applause.]

I leave you with great reluctance. It has been the dream of my life to go abroad in some position that would enable me to catch a proper glimpse of the beauty and grandeur of the Old World; and as the time draws near when I shall bid you a parting adieu, I approach it with pain caused by the separation from old and dear friends.

Perhaps I have said enough—it may be too much. I desire to state to you, however, that my relations with the President have always been those of the highest respect for that distinguished gentleman. I entertain as great a respect for him as for any one with whom I have ever been associated. He is an honest, high-minded gentleman, as well as a faithful public officer. [Applause.]

This rebellion will be ended after a while, and with it we will end the cause of this and all future internal strife, as I hope. [Great applause.] I have never been an Abolitionist. I am not one now. But if I had the power, I would call into the field every man able to shoulder a musket, whether he be white or black, that this war may be brought to a speedy and certain close. And I believe [illegible] that. I do not believe that after a while, when the hot Southern climate is killing our soldiers who are fighting for the Government, our people will be content to see their sons and brothers die, when men acclimated to the South are able to defend the country, and of their own strength and will to drive all the rebels out of the land. [Applause.]

There cannot be a doubt about how this Slavery question is to be settled in the end. But, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave its disposal to the Great Ruler above. I would not punish the deluded rank and file after they have laid down their arms; I would not harm one hair on the head of a single individual who was enticed or seduced upon misrepresentation to join the rebel army; but had I the leaders, I would do with them as I said I would do with the Mayor of Baltimore when he asked the President to send back the National troops from Cockeysville, and not allow them to pass through Baltimore. I said "Let me alone, and I will hang him and his whole posse upon the trees around the War Department." Had I been allowed to do so our troops would never have been impeded in their march through that city, and by such a course the rebellion would now have been crushed. Such are my opinions on that question, which, perhaps, I sometimes express unwisely for my own good; and this is another reason for the passage of the resolution to which I alluded. Every Border State Representative who thinks his brother, or son, or kindred in the rebel ranks does not deserve hanging for this treason, voted in favor of that resolution.

In conclusion Mr. CAMERON urged the necessity of foregoing all political issues for the time, until the war was finished, and said:

"Short as the interval is before my departure, I confidently expect to be able to carry with me the news of further vital successes, which will prove to the Powers of Europe that the Union is safe, and that the complete redemption of the nation is drawing nigh."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Several contrabands who were taken prisoners at Fort Pulaski and Newbern, N. C., and came North with the rebels, now imprisoned on Governor's Island, were set at liberty on Tuesday, and sent off the island.

A hospital for sick and wounded Union soldiers, will be established on David's Island, 25 miles up the East River. Suitable buildings are now in the course of erection under the superintendence of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

Fort Hamilton, as announced in General Orders from the War Department, some time ago, is now a Chaplain post. There is, however, no chapel, church, or other suitable place for public worship; but it is reported that one will be built as soon as possible. A church and a proper burial ground are much required. The present burial ground looks more like a deserted potato-patch than anything else.

Detachments of men enlisted in the country for the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry, have arrived at Fort Hamilton. There will soon be sufficient men for the organization of Company C, Eighth Infantry, Capt. EDWIN W. H. READ. Lieut. WORTH, the Adjutant of the Eighth, left the Fort to join the late Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH's Staff, in the capacity of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, before the death of that gallant officer was announced. He will probably return to the Eighth again.

Commander JOHN J. ALMY, executive officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is ordered to the command of the *Mercedita*, now on blockade service, and Commander WILLIAM RADFORD is assigned to duty at the yard *vice* ALMY. Commander RADFORD is a native of Virginia and a citizen of Missouri, and has been in the service since March 1, 1825. His commission as Commander dates from Sept. 14, 1855.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley* was towed alongside the wharf yesterday, where she will discharge her cargo.

The gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* is under orders to go to the Sectional Dock at the foot of Pike-street for repairs, &c.

In consequence of the crowded state of the naval hospital, it has been determined to send one hundred men away. Fifty will be sent to Boston and fifty to Philadelphia.

A Board for the examination of candidates for Acting Assistant Engineerships in the navy, is now in session at the Navy-yard.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions only commencing at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1289, 1386, 823, 1478, 1549, 1572, 1654, 1707, 223½, 277½, 910, 1369, 1266, 1432, 145, 1735, 1749, 1789, 1798, 1854.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1121, 659, 1757, 1773, 1593, 2127, 1383, 3329, 223, 3071, 3049, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 798, 1382, 1740, 3194, 1852, 1864, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 884, 3618, 1860, 1034. *Part III.*—Nos. 737, 1811, 1345, 3047, 1819, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1895, 1897, 1899. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1370, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 354, 639, 819, 957, 501, 1059, 1060, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1073, 146, 685, 410. *Part II.*—Nos. 649, 684, 693, 1025, 647, 373, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 444, 591, 569, 746.

Decision in Admiralty—Bottomry Bond—Loss of Vessel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

Emanuel Giro et al. vs. *The Cargo of the Brig Alexander Wise.*—This was an action upon a bottomry bond. The British brig *Alexander Wise*, while on a voyage from Marseilles to New-York, ran upon a reef and was injured so as to make it necessary for her to go to Gibraltar, discharge her cargo and obtain repairs and supplies. Her master, James Pill, ordered the repairs and supplies, and to secure the moneys advanced to pay the bills, amounting to £1,198, he executed a bottomry and *respondentia* bond, by which that sum, with 21 per cent. maritime interest, was declared to be secured "upon the said vessel, her hull, tackle, apparal, furniture, freight and appurtenances, *and upon the cargo now laden on board.*" It declared that the obligees had consented to advance the money on such security, "and on the risk of the said voyage to New-York," and it provided that if the said vessel "do and shall proceed with all convenient dispatch from the port of Gibraltar to New-York aforesaid, (the damages and accidents of the seas and of navigation excepted,) and if the said James Pill, his heirs, executors and administrators, *within two days next after the arrival* of the said vessel at New-York aforesaid, do and shall, well and truly, pay, or cause to be paid," the said sum, &c., and interest; "or if, in the course of the voyage aforesaid, the utter loss of the aforesaid brig shall unavoidably happen," then the bond was to be void, otherwise of force.

The vessel sailed from Gibraltar on the voyage but was lost by perils of the sea, having been wrecked near Wilmington, N. C. A part of the cargo was taken out of her by salvors, and was brought to this port, subject to salvage claims exceeding the amount due on the bond. After the cargo was taken out, the vessel took fire and finally went to pieces, and was wholly lost by perils of the sea, although some pieces of the hull, a few sails, a small portion of the rigging, a boat and three kedge anchors were saved and were sold near where she was wrecked.

This libel was filed against the cargo alone, which was claimed by the original consigners and also by the salvors.

Held by the Court—That the salvage claims are paramount to that of the bondholders, because the salvage service was rendered after the bondholders lien attached.

That there is nothing in the evidence to justify the Court in reforming the contract between the parties. There was no fraud or mistake affecting its terms or its execution, and the Court must determine the rights of the parties upon the bond as executed.

That the provisions of the bond are clear and unequivocal. The money secured is declared to be advanced on the risk of the voyage to New-York, and it is made payable only after the arrival of the vessel in that port, and it is further declared that if an utter loss of the vessel during the voyage shall unavoidably happen, the bond shall be void.

That as long as the vessel or other subject of the hypothecation remains in specie and has not been wholly lost by capture or otherwise, the borrower on bottomry or respondentia is not discharged.

But the fact that the vessel and cargo were both hypothecated by the master in this instrument does not authorize any strained construction of the language of the bond for the benefit of the lenders.

That the bond is void by its own terms. The day of payment has not arrived and can never arrive. The vessel has been totally lost and the borrower is discharged.

Decree dismissing libel with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Owen, for claimants, Mr. Hand.

Charitable Uses—A Pro Forma Affirmance of the Judgment Below in the Rose Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, &c., vs. Henry Rose, the American Colonization Society, and the Rose Beneficent Society of the City of New-York.—This case has been several times referred to in the TIMES, and lastly, on the occasion of the decision of Justice Allen, holding that the residuary bequests were void, March 5.

Following is a full statement of the facts: John Rose, at the time of his death, and for a long time previous thereto, was a resident of the City of New-York. He died there on the 10th of December, 1859, leaving no widow, parents, or descendants him surviving. He was a bachelor, and was, at the time of his death, aged 74 years. He was a native of Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut. His brothers, Chauncey Rose and Henry Rose, are his only surviving next of kin and heirs-at-law. He left a last will and testament, drawn by himself, dated the 10th day of November, 1853, in which Chauncey Rose, who is the plaintiff, and one Augustin Averill, were [illegible] parted this life before the death of the testator. The will was duly proved and admitted to probate on the [illegible] day of March, 1860, before the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, and letters testamentary were issued thereon to Chauncey Rose, the plaintiff, who duly qualified and entered upon the execution of the will. The entire estate of which the testator died possessed was situated in the City of New-York, and consisted of personal property of the value at the time of his death of $800,000 and upwards, and a dwelling-house and lot of the value of about $20,000. With the accumulation, it will probably reach, in round numbers, $1,000,000.

After giving $20,000 to his brother Chauncey, $10,000 to his brother Henry; $1,000 to each of his two cousins; $2,000 to Mrs. Adeline A. Orcutt (with whom he boarded many years,) $3,000 to his native town of Wethersfield, Conn., for the benefit of the poor; $2,000 to the adjoining town of Rocky Hill, for the same purpose; and $5,000 to the Orphan Asylum of Charleston, South Carolina, he disposes of the residue of his large fortune as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my aforenamed executors all the residue of my estate, real or personal, to hold the same in trust, for the especial end of encouraging and aiding to found in the City of New-York an extensive beneficent association, that will provide and establish two or more farms as receptives for maintaining, educating and employing or apprenticing out such poor white children as may be properly controlled and placed therein; and particularly those youth who may be compelled by cruel and dissolute parents or guardians to pilfer or beg in or about the City, believing that such an association and establishment would be means to rescue and save very many from ruin, from filling prisons and almshouses. I therefore desire and request that whenever, within five years after my decease, the sum of $300,000 is raised from other sources for the aforesaid ends, that then said trustees do promptly transfer or pay over to such association all the said trust estate or proceeds thereof; but, in case the sum of $300,000 be not raised, as aforesaid, within five years after my decease, then, and in that event, I desire and request my said trustees to give to the American Colonization Society one-half the amount or proceeds of said trust estate, and the remaining half they will please allot and give to whom or whatsoever they may deem to be the best and most worthy objects of charity."

After the death of the testator, and on the 11th day of April, 1860, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act incorporating an association, under the name of the Rose Beneficent Association, to take and administer the charity for the benefit of the poor children referred to in the bequest.

The following are the corporators: Chauncey Rose, William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Richard M. Blatchford, Daniel Drew, Morris Ketchum, Wm. E. Dodge, A. A. Low, Robert B. Minturn, George T. Trimble, John David Wolfe, Appollos R. Wetmore, Joseph B. Collins, John A. Bryan, Abram S. Hewitt, George Opdyke, Frederick E. Mather, Jonathan Sturges, John Bigelow, Thomas H. Faile, James L. Wadsworth, Wm. C. Gilman, Robert L. Kennedy, D. Colden Murray and John H. Griscom.

The American Colonization Society were incorporated under, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, passed on the 23d of May, 1837.

In April, 1860, Chauncey Rose, the surviving Executor, commenced this action; and, in his complaint, after setting forth, substantially, the foregoing facts, he stated that "doubts have arisen as to the construction of said will, and especially as to the ninth clause thereof; and that, "among other questions, arising under said will, are those as to the validity of the trusts and legacies declared and given in the said ninth clause thereof, or of any part of the same; the disposition of the residue of the said personal estate, in the manner therein provided; the period the executors are directed to hold said residue; and the powers of disposition therein vested in said executors; which, and all other questions that may arise as to the interpretation of said will, and the validity of the trusts declared, and the legacies given therein, and the duties and powers of the plaintiff as executor under said will, the plaintiff desires may be adjudged and settled, and proper instructions, in that behalf, given to him by this Court."

The cause being at issue as to all the parties interested, was argued before Justice Allen, at a Special Term of this Court, in this City. In the opinion rendered, the Court said: I shall best advance the interests of all concerned, by pronouncing some judgment from which an appeal may be taken, and thus facilitate the progress of this action. I, therefore, as the result of my impressions, incline to the opinion that the residuary bequests are void—that to found a beneficent institution as suspending the power of alienation of the fund for an indefinite period, and a period not depending on lives, to wit, until an association shall be organized, and shall have raised the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; and that to the American Colonization Society, because it is dependent upon the contingency of raising the three hundred thousand dollars in the five years, and is a part of an entire scheme by which the power of alienation is indefinitely suspended: and that for general charity, for its uncertainty and vagueness.

Judgment was thereupon entered, and the Rose Beneficent Association and the American Colonization Society appealed therefrom to the General Term, and filed exceptions thereto.

On the appeal being brought on for argument in the General Term yesterday, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts proceeded to open his argument on behalf of the Rose Beneficent Association; and, after stating the foregoing facts, the Court suggested that a *pro forma* decision to the same effect as that of Justice Allen should be made, as it was the intention of the parties to take the case to the Court of Appeals, whichever way it was decided; and the Court, without hearing further argument, directed that the judgment of the Special Term should be affirmed.

F. Randall for plaintiff; Alexander W. Bradford for Henry Rose; Wm. M. Evarts and John A. Bryan for the Rose Beneficent Association; and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., for the American Colonization Society.

Liability of the Sheriff—A Contest for Liquors.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William Donohue vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, et al.*—This was an action to recover possession of certain personal property. The defence set up was that the Sheriff seized the property, which consisted of about $1,200 worth of liquors, under an execution in favor of James Wallace, his codefendant, and against one Peter Murphy. It was claimed by the defendants that Murphy had kept a liquor store at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street, previous to November, 1861, and on the 20th day of that month he sold the store to the plaintiff, who was his brother-in-law, for the price of $1,500, and on the same day conveyed to his brother two lots at Harlem in payment for services; that between the 7th and 30th of November, 1861, Murphy bought of said William Walton and defendant Wallace, for his store, liquors to the amount of $2,000, and it was claimed by the defendants that, as against creditors, the sale was fraudulent, and that the plaintiff had notice of the fraudulent intent. Jury disagreed.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and H. R. Cummings for defendants.

May Term Examiners.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The following gentlemen have been deputed to examine applicants for admission to practice, and their first session was holden yesterday afternoon: Henry A. Cram, Samuel Jones and Albert Cordoza.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham

Russ, Jr., vs. *Poultney.*—Motion granted.

Scott vs. *Lee.*—Motion granted.

Harmony Fire Insurance and Marine Insurance Company vs. *3 Cases, Tomlins et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Front vs. *Westbrook et al.*—Motion granted.

Ferris vs. *Cavanagh et al.*—Motion granted.

Hyslop et al. vs. *Lighte et al.*—Motion granted.

Gelshiner vs. *Calvert et al.*—Motion granted.

Bowman et al. vs. *Winthrop et al.*—Motion for allowance granted of $2,000.

Hoyt et al.—Motion granted for first Friday in September.

Phelps vs. *Midgley et al.*—Motion granted.

Chester vs. *Stewart.*—Motion granted.

In the matter of Jenny E. Draper et al.—Reference ordered to take proofs, and report his opinion, &c.

Before Justice Barnard.

Germandt vs. *Germandt.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Bolton vs. *Beathy.*—Application granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Hulbut et al. vs. *Caron et al.*—Motion granted.

Martin Preedt, &c. vs. *Bowman et al.*—Reference ordered.

Bostwick et al vs. *Davis.*—Motion granted.

Wilson et al. vs. *Libby*, *Robinson* vs. *Phillips*, *Crawford* vs. *Solomon et al.*, *Fox* vs. *Burrows*, *Rose* vs. *Belais et al.*, *Bussell* vs. *Stotts*, *Calhoun* vs. *Powell*, *Funck et al.* vs. *Salem*, *Kellogg* vs. *McNamara et al.*, *Jones, &c.*, vs. *Thompson, &c.*, *Noyes* vs. *Sharretts, &c.*, *Caldwell* vs. *Starr, &c.*, *Davis et al.* vs. *Doran*, *Same* vs. *Logan*, *Fleming et al.* vs. *Sherman*, *Hender* vs. *Holbrook*, *Hurd* vs. *Voorhis*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

Hopfer vs. *Hopfer.*—The evidence of marriage is insufficient; must be referred back to same referee to take further proof.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Gavetner vs. *Aldrick.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied; $7 costs, to abide event without prejudice to renew.

Schufler vs. *Fox, &c.*—Adjourned till May 8, at 12 o'clock.

The Salmon Falls Company vs. *Dord, &c.*—Order granted.

King, &c. vs. *Phillips, &c.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Mills vs. *Brinley.*—Motion granted, order to provide for repayment by plaintiff, if appeal taken is successful.

Before Judge Hilton.

MAY 5.—*Passmore* vs. *Passmore.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; or LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—LOVE IN A MAZE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE WILLOW COPSE—THE SPITFIRE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The gallant fighting of the National soldiers under Gen. McCLELLAN on Monday was too much for the rebels, and on Tuesday night they evacuated their new position at Williamsburgh, and continued their retreat toward Richmond, followed on Tuesday morning by our victorious troops. Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs to the War Department that the effect of Gen. HANCOCK'S brilliant victory on Monday was to turn the left of the enemy's works, and our troops being reinforced the rebels were forced to leave with the utmost precipitation, leaving all their sick and wounded behind. We captured about three hundred uninjured prisoners and more than a thousand wounded—proving the losses of the enemy to have been very severe. A subsequent dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, and the latest one from him, states that every hour proved our victory more complete, and that the enemy's loss was great, especially in officers. Our losses in HOOKER'S Division on Monday are believed to be heavy, but are not yet known. Gen. HANCOCK gained his splendid success, however, with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded. The latest we have from the Peninsula is a rumor received from Yorktown at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, to the effect that the rebels had left the direct line of retreat to Richmond, and had crossed the Chickahominy, destroying the bridges in their rear. This movement has been induced, probably, by the knowledge that Gen. McCLELLAN has thrown a large force in their rear from West Point, at the head of navigation on the York River. This new line of retreat brings them near to the James River, on which our gunboats could do most effective service if allowed.

The particulars of the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which preceded the capture of New-Orleans, are given in the TIMES this morning, as received from our Special Correspondent by way of Havana—a dispatch boat, which left the fleet on the 26th ult., having arrived there in time for the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The bombardment appears to have been all that the rebels have represented it to be—one of the most terrible which ever took place, continuing upward of a week, day and night. On Friday, the 25th, the fire of the forts was so much slackened as to allow of the passage up the river of a number of Commodore FARRAGUT'S vessels, including frigates and gunboats, which succeeded, after some desperate fighting with the rebel gunboats, in clearing the river to New-Orleans—sinking and otherwise destroying eleven of the enemy's vessels, and demolishing the famous ram *Manassas*, which was completely riddled by broadsides from the steamer *Mississippi*. The gunboat *Varuna* was especially active in these operations, disposing of five of the rebel vessels single-handed. She had a desperate encounter with the rebel gunboat *Webster*, which she succeeded in sinking; but was so much disabled herself, that she also went down, her last guns being fired with her decks below water. We have already received accounts from the rebels of Commodore FARRAGUT'S arrival at New-Orleans. After he had passed the forts, and succeeded in clearing the river, he sent a dispatch to Commodore PORTER, below, announcing his success, and that he had captured at the Quarantine grounds four hundred rebels, whom he had released on parole, not being able to take care of them. The rebel forts, though cut off entirely from communication with the city, refused at first to surrender unconditionally; but subsequently concluded to do so.

The rebel gunboat *Louisiana*, heretofore reported to have been destroyed at New-Orleans, is believed to be at Fort Pillow. At least so say deserters who continue to take refuge on our gunboats.

A detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, on Tuesday, in a reconnoissance from Newmarket toward Harrisonburgh, met and routed a party of ASHBY'S Cavalry, numbering about 200, killing ten of them and taking six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and one prisoner.

A letter from Harrisonburgh, Va., of the 28th ult., says that the general health of Gen. BANKS' command is very satisfactory. The advance, consisting of the Third Brigade, Lieut.-Col. GORDON, is two miles south of Harrisonburgh. It includes the Second Massachusetts regiment. The headquarters of the brigade commands the view of the Swift Run Gap in the Mansatsan Ridge, and is about ten miles from it. The Gordonsville road runs through this Gap, and from the top of the Ridge the camps of Gen. JACKSON'S rebel army may be seen.

Within twenty miles of Gen. BANKS' headquarters a body of loyal Virginians, numbering now 500 and daily increasing, have thrown up earthworks, determined to resist to the last the attempt to draft them into the rebel service.

The transport-steamer *Haze* arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern on Saturday, and Hatteras Inlet on Monday last. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the rebel steamer *Nashville*, after her failure to run the blockade, proceeded to Wilmington, N. C., and succeeded in getting in there with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels, which she took on board at Nassau, N. P. Fort Caswell, which commands the harbor of Wilmington, is said to have a garrison of about 400 men, and to have a very strong armament.

The rebels have again deceived our authorities at Fortress Monroe with regard to the exchange of prisoners. In accordance with an arrangement agreed upon, Gen. WOOL, on Tuesday, sent up a steamer to receive a number of National soldiers, but after waiting a long time the steamer was forced to return without them, and without any explanation of the failure.

A letter dated Salem, Fulton County, Arkansas May 1, says: "Gen. CURTIS moved his headquarters to this little village yesterday. The place has a public square, around which are several straggling log houses and half a dozen old-looking frame dwellings. We found OSTERHAUS' Division and WYMAN'S Brigade (except WRIGHT'S Battalion, which garrisons Forsyth,) already here, having preceded us in the re-invasion of the "Toothpick" State. All the families in town have fled, except some two or three, who have become quite moderate since our arrival. Several captures were made, including Judge HUNTER and S. DAVIS, two prominent and influential rebels. A store containing some $2,000 worth of goods was confiscated. Col. GREUSEL has his headquarters in the dwelling of a decamped State Senator, and late village Postmaster. We hear of Col. COLMAN, with 400 rebels, at Batesville. There is a movement ahead and several expeditions are on the tapis."

The intercepted cipher dispatch of BEAUREGARD to JEFF. DAVIS should have read that the former had 86,000 effective men, instead of 36,000.

A letter from one of the National prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., dated April 16, states that there were then at that place 1,400 prisoners, and that 500 more were expected with Gen. PRENTISS in a few days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a number of petitions were presented, among them one from citizens of Maryland, asking for the repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of volunteers, and for the payment of troops in the Western Department, was reported. It appropriates over $30,000,000. In answer to an inquiry as to how many men are in the army, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, stated that the number was not known exactly, but he thought from 500,000 to 520,000. After debate the bill was laid over. The House bill to provide increased revenue was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether any legislation is necessary relative to vessels belonging to loyal citizens seized and confiscated by the rebels, and recaptured at New-Orleans and other places. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, which was laid over. The House Committee, appointed to announce the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS, appeared at the bar of the Senate and fulfilled their mission. They received assurances that the Senate would take the proper steps in the matter. The bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was debated, but no conclusion was come to. Messrs. Clark of New-Hampshire, Collamer of Vermont, Harlan of Iowa, Cowan of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Massachusetts, Harris of New-York, Sherman of Ohio, Henderson of Missouri, and Willey of Virginia, were appointed the Special Committee on the Confiscation bill. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, a bill from the Committee on Commerce, to establish a port of entry at Port Royal, S. C., was passed. The Nebraska contested election case was then considered, and finally disposed of by the adoption of a motion to lay the subject on the table—which assures Mr. DAILY in his seat.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* from Havana we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. The news is important, and indicates immediate hostilities between the French and the Mexicans,—in fact, hostilities had already commenced. The French, instead of retiring beyond the Passes of the Chiquihink to Paso Aucho, as they agreed to in the preliminaries of Soledad, had advanced from Cordova and occcupied Orizaba. They attacked some eighty men who were in a small fort, and though they defended themselves well, took 25 prisoners and 20 horses. The Mexicans appeared to have been much aroused. On the 19th, 3,000 reinforcements for ZARAGOZA arrived, and the 21st, 6,000 came from Puebla. CHARLES LENNOX WYKE was having a private conference with DOBLADO at Puebla, the end of which Gen. PRIM was awaiting at Vera Cruz. The causes given by the French Plenipotentiaries for not fulfilling what they had stipulated, are four, as follows:

First—The declaration of war on the part of the Government of President JUAREZ.

Second—The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps.

Third—The annoyance caused them by various guerrillas.

Fourth—The entire interception of all kinds of food.

By the United States transport *Daniel Webster*, that arrived here on Tuesday, 187 sick and wounded soldiers were brought from before Yorktown. They were in charge of Drs. GRYMES and SMITH, of the United States Sanitary Commission. Those that were enabled to leave for their homes did so yesterday, the others were conveyed to the military hospital on St. David's Island, and placed under the charge of SLOAN, who was detached by Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN for that purpose.

The anniversary meeting of the Tract Society yesterday was quite harmonious. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, was chosen President, and all the existing officers of the Society were reëlected. The regular ticket for the Publishing, Distributing and Finance Committees received 74 votes out of 78. Among the speakers on the programme were Rev. Glen Wood, Rev. D. Todd, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Rev. Dr. B. Sunderland and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

At the Anniversary of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, last evening, addresses were made by Dr. HARTT, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Mr. PHILLIPS took the ground that as the Government acted on the theory that the South was restored to its territorial condition, Slavery could not be recognized, and the Government should continue to keep the South in subjection until new State Governments could be formed based on free institutions.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the initiatory steps were taken for the introduction into the public schools of a system of military education. Authority was given for the employment of one or more military instructors at an expense not exceeding $2,000 per annum, the details of the plan to be fixed upon after a fuller report shall have been made by the Committee to whom the whole subject was referred back.

Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD has published a card under date of Newport's News, May 4, in which he says: "The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, stationed at Fortress Monroe, has circulated an unfounded and unjust report against the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at this post, to the effect that twenty-five men of that regiment had deserted to the enemy. There is not a word of truth in the statement; the regiment is as loyal as any we have, and the report should be contradicted in the papers at once."

The Detroit *Free Press* announces that the famous Burch Divorce case came to a final close in the Wayne County Circuit Court on Friday last, when the tables were turned on the original plaintiff, BURCH, and a divorce was granted to Mrs. BURCH. The lady's hand is, therefore, free, while the husband is prohibited from forming another matrimonial alliance.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Court decided to enter a *pro forma* decision, affirming the judgment below in the Rose will case, respecting charitable uses. This was done so that the important questions involved can immediately go to the Court of Appeals for final determination. The same Court have appointed the following gentlemen as Examiners, to report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of the Court: HENRY A. CRAM, SAMUEL JONES and ALBERT CARDOZA. A session was holden yesterday afternoon.

The Stock market was lower in the early part of yesterday, on the unfavorable intelligence of Gen. McCLELLAN'S first dispatch from Williamsburgh. But later in the day, after the more decided and cheering news was generally understood, prices recovered most of the decline, and closed steady. Exchange fell to 113¾@114 on the unsettled course of the Gold market.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were again reduced yesterday, yet transactions were restricted. Provisions were in good demand, generally, and were firm. Cotton was inactive and nominal. Groceries were less freely dealt in. A brisk business was reported in Whisky, at higher rates. The principal auction sale of Dry Goods was one of Ribbons, which, on the whole, resulted satisfactorily. A fair inquiry prevailed for Codfish, Mackerel, Hay and Tallow, at uniform quotations. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool and London, and Tobacco for Bordeaux, at advanced figures. There were 558 vessels of all classes in port. The movements in most other branches of trade were limited.

The Live Stock Markets have generally been active during the week. Beeves number 4,116 and were all sold at an advance of ½c. ♥ ℔., or about 8½c. for all grades. The best brought 9c. Sheep are scarce and higher. A fair drove of clipped sheep are worth 4½c., and if fat, 4¾c. ♥ ℔., live weight. Veals are in large supply and ½c. lower. Live Hogs are not as abundant, but there are sufficient for all demands. Prices are a shade lower, but, from appearances, will advance soon.

"On to Richmond."

The historic phrase which in the dark days of Midsummer was the despairing cry of a maddened and bewildered people, and afterward the insensate shibboleth of a political faction, is at last a living reality. The Army of the Potomac, led by its gallant commander, is now pressing on the heels of the routed regiments of the rebellion—and its battle cry is "On to Richmond!" It is now a legitimate watchword, which any simple patriot may repeat and do naught to embarrass those who guide the Republic.

The onward march has already been illustrated by two splendid successes—Yorktown a triumph of scientific engineering skill; Williamsburgh the purchase of pluck and dash and fire. The Confederated army fled from Yorktown before a gun was fired—knowing that certain annihilation awaited them. From Williamsburgh they have been driven at the point of the bayonet, leaving behind them vast stores of warlike *materiel* and many hundreds of dead and wounded men—while they flee in rout and dismay, pursued by the avenging army of the Union.

Gen. McCLELLAN, who is as cautious with his bulletins as with his battalions, in his dispatch of Monday night promised no more than to hold the enemy in check at Williamsburgh. But he has done more than check—he has *check-mated* him. The engagement of Monday, in fact, which in our yesterday's telegrams wore, to say the least, a dubious air, now turns out to have been really a very decided and brilliant success. Intrenched behind powerful works, he was sought out, assailed and routed by our soldiers. By a movement which the Commanding General justly characterizes as "brilliant," HANCOCK'S division succeeded in turning the left of the line of works, and by a bayonet charge of unparalleled dash, drove the enemy from his position. The army of the Potomac has thus had an opportunity to turn to effect its magnificent training, and the country will rejoice that it has justified all that was hoped for it. Its prodigal valor was nobly rewarded. The enemy, numerically superior to our force and fighting behind exceeding strong works, was routed and put to flight—leaving a thousand dead and wounded on the field. That night Williamsburgh was in our possession—the second strope of the fiery lyric with which the soldiers of the Union press on to Richmond and to victory.

Whither now have the twice routed—twice retreating-rebels fled? Have they sought, by the Chickahominy, another of that series of positions along which they proposed disputing the onward march of the National army to the Capital of the rebellion? The scheme is impracticable. The retreat from Yorktown to Williamsburgh was, indeed, conducted with success and with some skill. But it was in the full expectation that, in their new positon, they would certainly be able to destroy the National force. They knew that McCLELLAN'S army would there be brought face to face with them away from the formidable works erected by his engineers—away from the coöperating aid of the gunboats; while at the same time *they* would be behind defences, and fully equal to our force. *Williamsburgh is, therefore, the test battle of the Peninsular War.* The rebel army has been emptied of all its illusions. The plan of the masterly series of retreats, projected by their Generals, is "played out," as Mrs. DAVIS would say. From Yorktown to Williamsburgh it was a retreat. From Williamsburgh it must be a rout—and whither?

The editorial correspondence in to-day's TIMES suggests that they will cross the Chickahominy and destroy the bridges and ferry, so as to prevent pursuit. The surmise is not only intrinsically probable, but has already received a certain confirmation, for a telegram from the seat of war announces that the rebels have already carried out this programme, and that McCLELLAN is still hotly pursuing. This is, in fact, the only direction they can take, for above them, in the rear, and barring the neck of the peninsula, is Gen. FRANKLIN'S division, which went up to West Point on Monday, reinforced by the force under Gen. SEDGWICK, which followed on Tuesday. If, therefore, they have crossed the Chickahominy and struck the James, and have means to cross this river, and are not interrupted by a few gunboats, they will probably make for Petersburgh, which is in the direct west line from Williamsburgh, and about thirty miles from the James. Here they will be on the line of railroad for retreat southward in *partibus infidelium*. For they will probably give Richmond the go-by. And it will be well to do so, for the upper division of McCLELLAN'S army will, we believe, be there before them.

Will he find here DAVIS and his traitor crew? We doubt it. *There is every probability that Richmond is even now abandoned of the rebel "Government," and that the usurpers who for a twelvemonth have held rule there, have fled South—to Raleigh, to Danville, or further South still.* The rebel Capital is there, but the evil spirits that toriginated it have, in all likelihood, gone. The fabric of the rebelliou disappears like a dissolving scene. It is even now rushing to darkness and vacuity.

CAMERON ON THE DEFENSIVE.—Senator CAMERON set out for St. Petersburgh in the *Persia*, yesterday. Before leaving Pennsylvania some of his friends determined he should be heard in reply to the numerous accusations against him, and afforded an opportunity, by tendering him a dinner at Harrisburgh, on Saturday night. The material portions of the Envoy's speech are given in another column.

They meet pretty much all the points raised by the Investigating Committee with boldness, if not always with success, and make charges against the Chairman of the Committee, and one or two of its members, promising a civil controversy to come, involving issues of official honesty and personal veracity, from which, unhappily for the interest of truth, the distinguished prosecutor has escaped. The defence of Mr. CAMERON will be read with interest, if not with entire confidence.

The Naval Battle Below New-Orleans.

For a naval battle of varied and thrilling interest, in which not only ship fights ship, and cannon thunders responsively to cannon, but in which ships fight forts, ships (wooden ships) fight iron-clad rams, fight chain barriers, masked batteries, fire-rafts, fire-eaters and whatever other warlike enginery Southern ingenuity may have devised,—there is nothing equal to the one fought near the mouth of the Mississippi for the possession of the Southern metropolis. It seems, from the narrative of our correspondent, that all the wonderful and monstrous devices for the defence of the city, which had been so frequently and grandiloquently descanted upon by the New-Orleans press, were truly and actually in existence, and each of them in readiness for the ordeal of which they had been forewarned. The rebel mind had literally exhausted itself in its efforts to render the city impregnable. What other things could be thought or dreamed of, beside those which were provided? What could science, skill, or Confederate bonds do or procure, that was not done and procured? All that was thought to be necessary for the absolute security of the city, was to render the Mississippi River impassable, and the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain impossible for our fleet;—and surely this had been thoroughly accomplished. Two of the means of defence and assault which are particular favorites with the rebels—stone blockades and torpedoes—were impossible of application here. The deep and powerful volume of the Mississippi rendered vain any attempt or thought of such a thing. But during the fifteen months that had passed since Forts St. Philip and Jackson were seized by the rebel authority, and the rebel flag was raised over them and the Crescent City, all the foundries, ship-yards and workshops far and near had been busy providing every other conceivable means of defence.

The importance of the city, not merely because of its size, wealth and metropolitan character, but because it was the key of the Mississippi, was perfectly appreciated. It was seen that when New-Orleans fell, all the rebel country west of the Mississippi was severed from its connection with the eastern half of the Confederacy, and that the gunboats which should force a passage to the city, could push upward indefinitely, and could also penetrate all the main streams tributary to the Mississippi, and which are second in importance only to the great Father of Waters itself. It was seen that the fall of New-Orleans was virtually the fall of all the Cotton States of the Gulf, and that after its fall the success of the rebellion itself was impossible. It was by the greatness of the stake at risk that the rebel expenditures for its safety were measured.

But though the rebels did all they could to save New-Orleans, and though their vauntings more than equaled their deeds, neither one nor the other sufficed to frighten our sailors, or to prevent the triumphant success of the wooden navy which assailed them. Their casemated forts were reduced, their steam gunboats (ten of them) were destroyed, their invulnerable iron ram was sent to the bottom, their fireships were boldly confronted, squelched, and annihilated, their great iron chain was demolished, and our gallant ships steamed past their earthworks and masked batteries unharmed, appeared before the city and demanded and received its surrender. Now that we know fully the difficulties and dangers they encountered, we appreciate more thoroughly the greatness of the work accomplished. And all this was done with a loss of life so small, and a destruction of property so trifling on our side, as to be almost incredible. It is only explicable on the principle that safety often lies in audacity.

It was truly an American naval fight, this, of the old style, in the pluck, audacity and persistence of purpose exhibited by all engaged, as well as in the Yankee tact, shrewdness and genius displayed. Though the difficulties our men had to encounter were novel and extraordinary, there was no hesitancy in dealing with them. The more horrible the shape the rebel monster assumed, the more eagerness there was to grapple with him. The enemy found that these were no white-livered cowards, as he had so often insultingly said, but men who were at least *his* equal on any field. But aside from their valor, which none but fools ever questioned, there are two nice bits of naval strategy mentioned by our correspondent, which look peculiarly "Yankee." One is where our mortar-schooners when ready to open fire upon the works, were concealed behind a screen of woods, and were decorated with branches and limbs of evergreen trees by the sailors, until the rebels could neither tell what they were, where they were, nor what were their movements. Other of the mortar-boats, which were needed to be in a different position, were covered with reeds and canebrakes of aquatic growth, until they assimilated in color to the vegetation of the marsh, and the rebels again were puzzled and dumbfounded.

Take it all in all, the capture of New-Orleans, as described from authentic sources, is the most brilliant naval feat of the war—one of the most brilliant feats in naval history; and its far-reaching consequences already begin to appear. The gunboats that took the city have pushed up to and captured the capital of the State, and at latest advices had their prows still turned northward. To all engaged in the Expedition—to every officer and private, sailor and soldier—their country owes a debt of gratitude and admiration; and high in the list of her heroes will be the names of all those gallant fellows engaged in the capture of New-Orleans.

EVENTS IN MEXICO—THE FRENCH PROGRAMME.—The news from Mexico confirms the previous announcement of a final rupture among the Allies. A portion of the Spanish contingent has already returned to Havana; the remainder, with Gen. PRIM, was to follow forthwith; and the British Marines had reembarked. The French were thus left alone to fight their way to the Capital. Of the progress of this enterprise, we have no information. We learn, however, from the interior, that the Mexicans were strengthening their positions and reinforcing the Eastern Division, thus interposing all possible obstacles to the French advance; and should the levy in mass ordered by the President meet with a patriotic response, it is quite possible the way may be effectually barred.

Of the policy underlying this persistence of the French Government in Mexico, we yesterday gave an interesting glimpse in an extract taken from an article of MICHAEL CHEVALIER in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. M. CHEVALIER is a Senator and intimate counselor of the Emperor. He may naturally be supposed to know the Imperial mind; or, not knowing it, we may be sure he would not venture to ascribe to NAPOLEON motives unworthy of him. And M. CHEVALIER assures us the Emperor has undertaken to restore the power and vitality of the Catholic faith, by restoring to unity, and elevating in political importance the Latin race, as the natural and sole conservator of the ancient creed. This comprehensive policy has carried the Emperor to America. He will not leave it until he has given a new National life, not only to Mexico, but to the other Spanish States of the New World; and under the same impulse he will eventually secure unity to Italy, and admission for Spain to the rank of a first-rate Power. This revelation of the Imperial plans is, it is needless to say, in direct hostility to the prescriptive attitude of the American Government, and must excite the gravest consideration of the Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

THE NEWS FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

The news from Williamsburgh, to-day, of the expulsion of the rebels from that stronghold by Gen. McCLELLAN, is an extinguisher on his enemies. Men who reviled him yesterday, now admit that he is "all right," and must make havoc of the retreating rebels.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY STANTON GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON went to Fortress Monroe two days ago, and may enjoy the sight of a battle-field on the peninsula before they return. Doubtless the presence of President LINCOLN in Gen. McCLELLAN'S camp would infuse great enthusiasm among the troops, for they love their General ardently, and know how truly the President has been his friend. The President will probably return to-night.

THE TAX-BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to consider the tax-bill, and it is thought the report of the Committee on Finance will be adopted without material change. The tax of 20 cents per gallon on whisky, and 20 cents per pound on tobacco, it is estimated will yield $40,000,000. Should the views of the Minority Committee prevail, it is supposed the revenue from these sources would be considerably increased.

MORE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Board of Naval Examiners have to-day recommended to the Navy Department the construction of four additional iron-clad gunboats for use in Southern and Western waters. The plan of these boats is new, and was submitted by JAMES B. EADS, Esq., of St. Louis. The award for the building of the boats is as follows: Two to JAS. B. EADS, two to ALLEN & GATE, of St. Louis, and one to THOS. T. GAYLORD, of Cincinnati. These gunboats will be 220 feet long by 56 beam; 6 feet draft. Each boat to have four propellers of a diameter of 7 feet 6 inches. The hulls will be entirely of iron, the exposed parts covered with 3-inch plates. Each boat will have two turrets on the Ericsson plan. Each turret containing two 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The boats will cost about $320,000 each, and are designed for the Lower Mississippi and Gulf Coast.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Board appointed by Secretary WELLES to examine the Stevens Battery, authorized by a recent law of Congress to be completed, have reported that she will make an efficient war vessel if certain modifications are adopted. But with a brightness that is remarkable for a Board selected by the Secretary for their practical turn of mind, they wholly fail to denote what these modifications are. The Secretary means, it is said, to try his luck with a new Board. Why not carry out the act of Congress, and cease this absurd resort to middle-men?

SHOT BY DESERTERS.

Hon. ROBERT E. SCOTT, of Fauquier County, Va., was killed on Saturday at FRANK SMITH'S, near Greenwich, Fauquier County. A couple of GEARY'S or BLENKER'S men, supposed to be deserters, having committed many depredations through the country, among other things violating a woman, ROBERT E. SCOTT, with WINTER PAINE and others, some ten or twelve, made an attempt to capture them at SMITH'S. On approaching the house Mr. SCOTT and his overseer, DELANY, were shot dead by the deserters; the others ran, and SCOTT'S double-barrel gun was afterwards broken over him by the villians. The remains of the murdered men were brought to Warrenton on Saturday. The deserters escaped. One account says that Mr. SCOTT went to the United States Provost-Marshal at Warrenton to have a detail of soldiers to arrest the marauders, and that these soldiers are the persons who were accompanying Mr. SCOTT to their place of rendezvous when he was shot. This event gives the deepest pain in Washington to all classes, and particularly to the Administration, as Mr. SCOTT was one of the noblest of Virginia's sons, and was seeking the return of his State to the Union.

BRIGADIERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of the Senate Military Committee, states that the popular prejudice against Brigadiers of Volunteers is not well founded: that of the 200 appointed, a majority are trained military men from the army; that of the rest a very large proportion are good men for the position, and that not more than a dozen of those confirmed are undeserving of their commissions, and their confirmation was the result of oversight or lack of information. There are about thirty-four nominations of Brigadiers yet pending, the leavings of the lot, and of these only about twenty will be confirmed. The Chairman of the Committee is decidedly of opinion that the appointment of Gen. ZERMAN is a mistake, but states that Senator HARRIS, of New-York, is responsible, having inquired into the charges against ZERMAN, and concluded they were unjust.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Paymaster JOHN S. WOOLSON to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for duty.

Assistant BISHOP is ordered to report to Flag-officer DUPONT for duty on board the *Wyandotte*.

Commander OVERTON CAN to command the receiving ship *Allegany*, to release Lieut. CHARLES THOMAS.

WM. H. HERRING, of Philadelphia, is appinted Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York.

GEN. SICKLES' CASE.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, had the case of Gen. SICKLES under consideration. Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, made explanations in Gen. SICKLES' behalf. A vote was not reached, but when taken will be found two to one in favor of confirmation.

SECRETARY WELLES' RECEPTION.

Secretary WELLES has a grand reception to-night. The full report just published of the brilliant naval operations below New-Orleans, leading to the capture of that City, will occasion agreeable compliments to the Secretary, not much used of late to receiving them.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. LATHROP, who was on Monday appointed by Mr. CHASE and confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, has to-day had his commission suddenly revoked. The reasons are not made public, but are understood to be personal. Hasty appointments of professed martyrs are not safe. Mr. LATHROP'S successor is not yet determined.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Another Flight of the Rebels on the Peninsula.

Precipitate Evacuation of Williamsburgh on Monday Night.

The National Army in Full Pursuit.

A Great Number of Prisoners Captured.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels in Monday's Battle.

Brilliant Conduct of General Hancock's Brigade.

The Rebels Rumored to Have Gone Across the Chickahominy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

The enemy have evacuated Williamsburgh and fled towards Richmond. Our Army is following them up vigorously.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday.

The effect of HANCOCK'S brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works.

He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 uninjured prisoners, and more than a thousand wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy. The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in respect to position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in HOOKER'S Division, but very little on other parts of the field.

HANCOCK'S success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.

The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food, on account of the roads. Very few wagons have yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the examples of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on colors of regiments?

We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, May 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Every hour proves our victory more complete.

The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers.

I have just heard of five more of their guns being captured.

Prisoners are constantly arriving.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday Morning, May 6.

Yesterday morning our troops followed up the retreating rebels with great rapidity, and overtook them at Williamsburgh, where they fought all day.

At the outset we took two of their works and were advancing, but the exhaustion of those of our regiments which were earliest in the field and which had had no provisions during the day, compelled them to fall back, as they were utterly worn out. One of our batteries was lost by getting imbedded in the mud, and its horses were shot. Gen. McCLELLAN arrived on the ground at 5 o'clock, and assumed command. He directed all our exhausted troops to retire, filled their places with fresh men, drove back the enemy, repossessed the ground and works taken in the morning, captured another breastwork, and took about 150 prisoners.

HANCOCK'S Brigade made a most brilliant charge.

The firing was kept up until after dark, at which time everything looked well. To-day the whole army, reserves, regulars and all, is ordered up, and the battle will be renewed if the rebels stand.

A strong force has gone to West Point, and will attack the rebels in the rear. No report of yesterday's losses is yet received.

H. J. R.

DETAILS FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, May 6.

The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night, the rear guard passing through about 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN and escort entered the town and took possession. About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's wounded were left behind, without any rations, medicine or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied. All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement who fell in their hands were left behind.

Col. DWIGHT, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner, was also left.

In the engagement yesterday the enemy suffered terribly.

Gen. RICKETTS was killed.

The enemy had a force here yesterday of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the brilliant bayonet charge of Gen. HANCOCK.

The town is very pleasantly located, and a majority of the white inhabitants are remaining.

The number of the enemy now in our hands will reach about 1,000, including the wounded.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 7.

The regular news letter from Old Point, is received. It says the mail boat *Nelly Baker* arrived just before the Old Point boat left, and reported that Gen. McCLELLAN was in Williamsburgh, having driven the enemy from his position there.

A few captured cannon had been recaptured, and a whole division had been thrown in the rear of Williamsburgh.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7.

A rumor brought by mail boat from Yorktown states that *the enemy had crossed the Chickahominy and* [illegible] in their rear. Gen. McClellan is still [illegible].

Washington, Wednesday, May 7.

The [illegible] boat from Fortress Monroe brought no authentic news from Williamsburgh. The correspondents are probably with the advance, which is distant from telegraphic communication. It will be some time before a correct list of the casualties can be forwarded.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

What the Rebels Left Behind Them at Yorktown—Immense Strength of Their Defences—Probable Line of the Rebel Retreat.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters before Yorktown, Monday night.

It seems scarcely worth while to write to you, when the telegraph is so certain to anticipate all my news, and perhaps to falsify my most plausible conjectures. Still, personal observations and experiences may not be wholly without interest, even if they do not contribute materially to your positive knowledge of the events of the war.

I was away from headquarters at the time Yorktown was evacuated. Arrangements had been made to open a general fire upon the rebels *this morning*, and having private matters of some interest to attend to at Washington, I went thither on Thursday of last week. Returning to Fortress Monroe this morning, I found the *Nellie Baker* going direct to Yorktown instead of Shipping Point, and embarking on board, I found myself in that historic but fearfully muddy town at about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Very heavy and rapid firing was constantly heard from the direction of Williamsburgh, as it has been all day,—for immediately on the evacuation of Yorktown becoming known, heavy bodies of troops were pushed forward in pursuit and followed close upon the heels of the retreating rebels. I spent some little time in examining the rebel works; and as we are certain to hear the cry that this is the old Manassas trick over again,—that the rebels had no large army and no strong fortifications here, and that if Gen. McClellan had swept rapidly onward on his first arrival, he could have driven the enemy like sheep before him, it may be worth while to say a few words about their character. There are two main lines of earthworks extending across the front,—both strongly constructed,—with deep, broad ditches and thick walls, and scientifically provided with bastions and all the approved means of obstructing an enemy's approach. The first line overlooked a broad, open field, across which an assailing force would necessarily advance. The second line, half or three-quarters of a mile behind this, was still stronger,—and was separated from it by a curious network of ravines, which cut up the surface of the ground, and formed natural defences of a very formidable character. Indeed, one of the most striking features of the work is the skill with which advantage has been taken of the nature of the soil, by connecting the artificial works with the natural ravines and defences of the country. The right flank of the rebels, at this point, was protected by a great number of separate redoubts and works, so arranged that they were commanded and could be enfiladed by the guns of the main works on the front, so that if our troops should gain possession of them, they could again be driven out. Along the banks of the river, and especially under the bank on the water front, are very strong batteries to repel our gunboats.

I can give no reliable estimate of the extent of these works, but they extended as far as the eye could see, and completely covered the whole surface of the country. Military men, whom I have heard speak on the subject, have concurred in saying that the place is even stronger than they had supposed,—and that any attempt to take it by a sudden movement, or in any other way than by a regular siege, or by turning it, if it were even respectably defended, would have been the height of madness. From the best evidence that can be obtained, the rebels had at Yorktown on the 5th of April, the day that Gen. Porter's Division reached the front, about eight thousand men:—and their reinforcements kept just about even pace with ours. They have certainly had here more than one hundred and ten thousand men,—which, behind intrenchments as strong as theirs were, would be equivalent to three times that number in the open field.

Gen. McClellan's numbers have been strangely overstated in many quarters,—and I heard an influential member of Congress, who has been vehement in his complaints of McClellan's inactivity, insist, the other day, that he had over 200,000 men under his command on the peninsula. Now, I have the figures for an exact statement of his force, by *corps d'armeé*, divisions and brigades, and if it were quite prudent even yet to state these details of his force, I should be very glad to give them by way of refuting this opinion. I can say, however, without impropriety, that his *effective* force is just about one-half the number assigned,—a little more, perhaps, but not much. His original plan, as I have already stated, was to send a *corps d'armée* to the rear of Gloucester,—to reach West Point, 25 miles above Yorktown, and then, by combined attack in rear, in front and on the flank from our gunboats, to compel a surrender. This plan he was under the necessity of changing when Gen. McDowell's corps was withdrawn and sent to the Rappahannock; because he was then left without a force sufficient to warrant the detachment of so large a body as this operation would have required. His only resource, therefore, was to make the attack in regular form and by a regular siege operation,—running no risks of defeat by undue haste or inadequate preparation, and making it absolutely *certain* that he could hold every step he might take in advance.

And here let me say one word as to the *reasons* for the withdrawal of Gen. McDowell from his command. This very remarkable step has very frequently been assigned to very unworthy motives on the part of Gen. McDowell, who is charged with having desired and sought an independent command. I believe this to be grossly unjust and utterly untrue. Gen. McDowell is as honorable and high-toned a gentleman as there is in the army, and I believe him to be utterly incapable of any such unworthy conduct. In point of fact, moreover, I happen to know that Gen. McDowell did not seek or desire a separate command,—that he desired, above all things, to coöperate with McClellan in the execution of the grand scheme assigned to him, and that he was surprised, chagrined and bitterly disappointed, when he received the orders which detached him from that army. *The reason for the change, which was made by the Secretary of War with the assent of the President, was fear for the safety of Washington.* The battle at Winchester had startled them by revealing a much stronger rebel force in their immediate front than they had supposed,—and, upon inquiry, they found that the troops left for the protection of the Capital were less effective than had been assumed. It was thereupon decided that one of the two *corps* remaining, either McDowell's or Sumner's, should be withheld,—and the choice fell upon the former. This is a very simple explanation of an affair which has been invested by rumor with a great deal of political importance, and which has occasioned a good deal of bitterness of feeling. But I believe it to be the true one. Enough on this subject for the present.

I have already mentioned that heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Williamsburgh, which is about 12 miles from Yorktown, on the main road to Richmond, and a little nearer the James than the York River. I learn that the rebels fell back upon some quite strong works which they had erected four miles this side of that place. They were pursued very rapidly by our troops, who engaged them at once upon overtaking them, and succeeded in taking two of their batteries. Gen. Sumner was in command, and seems to have kept too few in action and not to have brought up reinforcements with sufficient vigor. Many of the regiments had gone out early in the morning without provisions, and had eaten nothing since yesterday, and with the rapid marching over very miry roads and the sharp fighting all day, they were worn out. As we went in from Yorktown to headquarters, where we had left our horses, we met Gen. McClellan with his Staff and body guard riding rapidly to the front, where he at once assumed supreme command,—ordered our worn out troops to fall back, and sent for fresh troops to replace them. Orders reached here at 8 o'clock, this evening, to have the whole division under arms, and in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Within less than fifteen minutes after the bugle call had been sounded, Col. Lansing announced to Gen. Butterfield that his regiment was in line, and was quickly followed by similar information from the other Colonels,—and, in spite of a drenching rain, roads so muddy as to be almost impassable, the prospect of a long march, no food, and a bivouac in the mud, without tents or covering of any kind, the loud cheers of the several regiments rose above the storm and gave fitting response to the volleys of musketry and the roar of artillery which could be plainly heard from the front. At about 8½ o'clock the firing ceased,—and the orders for the departure of the brigade were countermanded.

In the morning, however, the whole army is to move forward—reserve and regulars; and the rebels will be attacked to-morrow not only in front but in rear and flank from the York River. General Fitz John Porter goes up to Yorktown to-night to take command of the forces as they assemble there. It still rains heavily, and nothing could possibly be worse than the roads our troops have to traverse. We lost three batteries to-day by their becoming so deeply mired that they could not be hauled out—and the horses were shot. Upon McClellan's arrival all the ground previously lost was recovered. It is now 10½ o'clock, and the rain continues without abatement. We hope, however, for a change to-morrow.

I cannot close this without mentioning one incident which will brand forever in history the character of the foe with whom we have to deal. Gen. Butterfield was General of the Trenches on Sunday, and in charge of Yorktown after its evacuation. The troops found scattered about,—not at random, but carefully placed, so as to be the most destructive,—great numbers of *torpedoes*, charged with explosives, and so arranged with wires that on being handled or stepped on they would explode. A large tree, around which horsemen would naturally congregate for shelter, was completely surrounded by them. They were placed in narrow portions of the road,—at or near wells, and wherever individuals were most likely to go. They were found in carpet-bags, in flour barrels, in corn and coffee sacks, in officers' trunks, &c., &c. One was placed just where the telegraph wire, which had been cut, entered the ground,—and exploded as the new telegraph operator went to take possession, killing him instantly. Seven or eight of our men have lost their lives already from this cause. The entrances to the magazines have been so arranged as to make it almost certain that an explosion will follow any attempt to open them;—they have, therefore, been placed under guard, and have not yet been disturbed.

I saw to-day a statement made by a man named Grover, from Western New-York, who has been in the rebel army from the beginning of the war, but who was lately taken prisoner, or who surrendered voluntarily, I do not remember which. He says, (under oath,) that the construction and planting of these torpedoes has been the special work of Brig.-Gen. Rains, who goes among the rebel soldiers by the *soubriquet* of "Sister Rains," on account of his devotion to the doctrines of Free Love and Spiritualism. He asserts that Rains had given a great deal of time and labor to the preparation of these torpedoes,—that he superintended the "planting" of them himself, and that he had seen him going about in connection with a man named Gray, with a wagon load of them to be placed in particular spots.

Grover says that he knows where very many of them have been placed, and to-morrow Gen. Andrew Porter, the Provost-Marshal, intends to send a squad of rebel prisoners under Grover's guidance *to dig out* all these infernal machines at their own proper risk and peril. No one can complain of a retaliation such as this, which merely compels the rebels to take the chances of the assassinations they had planned for our troops.

The rebels left quite a large supply of articles in their camp. There were seventy-five or eighty sacks of Liverpool salt, a good deal of flour and *five* bales of cotton. They threw over 2,000 bushels of corn into the river. They left over eighty heavy guns in position upon their works, but many of them were spiked, and many are left loaded in such a manner as to burst them when they are fired. They will be handled, of course, with all proper caution. Two of their heaviest rifled guns were burst by themselves—it is now thought intentionally. A deserter reports that our 200-pound shells from the Parrot gun in Battery No. 1 caused the most intense amazement and consternation among them. It is certainly a formidable looking instrument, two feet long and about six inches in diameter. The deserter says that when one of the rebel officers came into the work where the first one struck, he took a good look at it and exclaimed: "What will those d——d Yankees get next to torment us with?" One of the shells was sent to Richmond as a specimen of the projectiles current on the Peninsula. A view of it may possibly moderate the impatience of the Richmond *Examiner* for war to the death.

Later from the Army.

Headquarters, Tuesday morning.

The reports from the front this morning dispel a good deal of the gloom created by the first accounts. The whole affair seems to have been, on the whole, a very decided and brilliant success, although at the outset our troops, from over-impatience and exhaustion, and from not having been properly supported, suffered a temporary reverse. When Gen. McClellan came up, however, the tide was speedily turned. The fight closed for the day with a charge by Gen. Hancock, which is spoken of as one of the most brilliant incidents of the kind ever known. His forces rushed upon the rebels in their intrenchments *with the bayonet*, not waiting even to fire upon them *and drove them before them like sheep.* They captured the colors of a North Carolina regiment, which were brought into headquarters at 2 o'clock last night, and took about 150 prisoners. They drove the enemy back from the positions to which they had advanced against our troops—retook all the works they had regained, and captured an additional breastwork. The extent of our losses I have not yet been able to ascertain. Gen. McClellan sent down last night for ambulances for three hundred wounded, from which I infer the casualties cannot greatly exceed this number. Probably the official report of the affair, which was sent from here at 3 o'clock this morning, by telegraph to Washington, and which will reach you in season for the Times of Wednesday morning, will give all the particulars that could at that time be ascertained, and the report of the Times correspondent, who was at the front during the engagement, will give all needed details.

Gen. Franklin went up the York River with his division yesterday, and I hear this morning that Gen. Sedgwick has also embarked at Yorktown, and will join Franklin this morning. *They are expected to march from the York River to a place called New-Kent, on the road between Williamsburgh and Richmond, and thus to cut off the rebels' retreat.* We hear no firing this morning, (it is now 9 o'clock,) from which we infer that the rebels withdrew during the night or else that our troops are awaiting the arrival of Franklin and Sedgwick in their rear. If the rebels stand where they are, they will find themselves between two formidable armies, and compelled either to cut their way through one of them, or to surrender at discretion. I am inclined to think *that they will cross the Chickahominy River and destroy the bridges and ferry so as to prevent pursuit.* This seems to be the only way in which they can hope to save any portion of their army.

It is barely possible that we may have hard fighting yet. But the general opinion is that the enemy will escape in the way indicated,—and that Gen. McClellan can advance upon Richmond without any very formidable opposition.

The weather to-day is clear, cool and perfectly delightful. Our troops are in the best possible spirits, and eager to advance. I start for Williamsburgh at once.

H. J. R.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamer Haze from Newbern—The Nashville reported at Wilmington, with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels—Deserters from Fort Caswell—Its Armament and Garrison—Fort Macon—Affairs in Beaufort and Newbern, &c.

Newbern, N. C., Saturday, May 3, 1852.

I avail myself of the departure of the steamer *Haze* for New-York to forward a few items of interest, which have occurred since my last dispatch.

The United States gunboat *Delaware*, Lieut. Quackenbush, arrived at Newbern on Saturday noon, from a reconnoissance in Albemarle Sound. She was accompanied by two other gunboats, visiting Hereford, at the head of Perquimmons River, and Edenton and Plymouth, at the head of the Sound. Affairs remained essentially the same as when Capt. Murray last visited these places. At Edenton the people assembled on the Custom-house wharf, but the *Delaware* didn't stop. He was greeted at some of the places by waving of handkerchiefs, as the vessel passed. The outlets of the two canals are efficiently guarded by naval gunboats under Lieuts. Flusser and Calhoun.

After the surrender of Fort Macon, on Saturday, Col. White, the commander of the fort, and some other rebel officers, were put on board the U. S. gunboat *Chippewa*, and sent to Wilmington. The visit of our vessels to this part of the coast resulted in obtaining valuable information concerning the condition of Fort Caswell, its armament and garrison. The prisoners were received on board a small steamer sent out under a flag of truce. The same night two soldiers escaped from Fort Caswell, and came on board of the *Chippewa*. One of them was a native of New-Jersey, and has been a resident of Hoboken, and the other was a Frenchman. They stated that the fort was garrisoned by 450 men; that the moat was commanded by carronades; and that, besides two 64-pounders, there were several rifled guns, and 30 and 32-pound smooth-bores in the armament of the fort. At Smith's Island there was also a small force and a battery. The fort was well supplied with ammunition. They also stated that the rebel steamer *Nashville* appeared off New Inlet on the 24th, and attempted to run into Wilmington. She struck on the bar and remained aground until the 26th, during which time she was lightered of a portion of her cargo. On the 26th, she passed into the river and anchored. She was reported to have brought from Nassau 16,000 *stand of arms and 100 tons of gunpowder. The blockading vessel was cruising off shore at the time.* The naval gunboats now relieved of the necessity of longer blockading Beaufort, would proceed to Wilmington to look after the *Nashville*.

Since the fall of Fort Macon, and the release on parole of its rebel garrison, Beaufort has subsided into its native stagnation, not an element of excitement being left to disturb its sluggish quiet.

The reception of their friends, when they came over from the fort on Saturday, caused quite an excitement among the townspeople who came down to the wharf to greet them. There were hearty welcomes and warm embraces between brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives, who had been separated for weeks, and congratulations were sincerely exchanged between friends who never expected to meet again.

The funeral of Mr. Willis, a resident of the town, who lost his life in the engagement, was attended at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday. A large concourse assembled on the occasion, and when the preliminary services were over, Capt. Poole, the chief Captain in command at the fort, rose in the body of the house and paid a handsome tribute to his deceased townsman, eulogising him as a brave and good man. Four of the rebel officers just released from the fort bore his remains to the grave.

The capture of the fort was made the occasion of a merry-making by the officers in the place, at which the colored people were the chief actors and guests. It was in the shape of a ball given at the Atlantic Hotel—a large public house, formerly kept as a watering place by one Pender. The dining-room was fitted up for the dancing hall, and the colored citizens, whose joy at the new turn of affairs finds expression in every face, enjoyed themselves greatly in the mazy dance.

Major Allen bears strong testimony to the great service which the colored people have rendered to him and to Gen. Parke in piloting vessels, rowing boats and transporting provisions and forage since the occupation of the town. Thus far they have labored for little or no compensation, contenting themselves with their rations and the promise of pay.

The fort is now garrisoned by Capt. Morris' Company of United States Artillery. The Fifth Rhode Island Battalion was encamped outside, and the Fourth Rhode Island occupy the town of Beaufort. Morehead City is held by a portion of the Eighth Connecticut. Most of these regiments will now be transferred nearer to headquarters.

The fine, airy hotel at Beaufort, above mentioned, has been appropriated as a hospital for Gen. Parke's Division, and the sick have been transferred to its comfortable and quiet rooms. No more healthy or advantageous location for such purposes exists in the South.

E. S.

Testimonial to Lieut. Worden.

The undersigned, being desirous of testifying practically their appreciation of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. Worden, United States Navy, commanding the United States gunboat *Monitor*, in her conflict with the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, Va., on March 9, and of the signal service rendered by him on that occasion to the commercial interests of New-York and the United States at large, hereby agree to pay the sum set opposite their names toward a fund to be presented to Lieut. Worden. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions may be paid in at No. 88 Wall-street, office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

M. H. Grinnell, President Sun Insurance Co.	$250		
Allan McLane, President Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	250		
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Co.	250		
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., by Charles Dennis, Vice-President	250		
Richard Leathers, President Western Insurance Co.	100		
W. H. Aspinwall	$100	Anonymous	50
Alex. M. White	100	Adams' Express Co.	100
Wm. Aug. White	100	Duncan, Sherman & Co	100
A. A. Low & Bros	100	Tiffany & Co	100
G. S. Robbins & Son	100	August Belmont & Co	100
Morris Ketchum	100	E. D. Morgan & Co	100
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100	Howland & Aspinwall	100
Moses Taylor	100	James G. Bennett	100
Wm. H. Webb	100	Schuchardt & Gebhardt	100
Alsop & Chauncey	100		

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, recieve particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

A New Era in Sewing Machines.—The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., determined that the public shall be repaid for their generous and increasing patronage, have just produced a novel Lock-Stitch Machine—rapid, quiet, simple and elegant—having a Straight Needle adapted either to Tailoring or Family use, and sewing with equal facility fine cotton or heavy linen thread. This Machine is a great advance upon all the Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Machines before in use, and is offered to the public at the low price of $40. It can be seen, examined and tested, at No. 495 Broadway

The French Protestant Institute for Young Ladies, of Montreal, Canada, offers superior advantages for the acquisition of the French language. Forty-eight dollars pays for board and tuition for 11 weeks. Write for a circular to Madame or Rev. N. CYR, office of *Le Semeur*, Montreal, Canada East.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with bleeding, blind or itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain and permanent cure. Agent No. 164 Bowery.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Campbell—Denniston.—On Monday, April 28, at the residence of R. W. Ryckman, Esq., by Rev. John M. Buchanan, Mr. James S. Campbell, of Milwaukee, to Miss Henrietta R. Denniston, of New-York.

Donald—Edgar.—On Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Peter Donald to Anna J. Edgar.

Grant—Williams.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. S. W. Sayers, Lieut. James Grant, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V., son of the late Charles Grant, Esq., of Montreal, to Charlotte L., daughter of John H. Williams, Esq.

Jennings—Dunlap.—On Friday, May 2, by Rev. J. A. McGill, Mr. John Jennings to Miss Margaret Jane Dunlap, all of New-York City.

Little—French.—On Wednesday, May 7, at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, William M. Little to Miss Jennie French, daughter of John French, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

McEckron—Stone.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. George M. McEckron, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Sarah E. Stone, of this City.

Schell—Burford.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. E. Y. Higbie, D. D., Alex. M. Schell, of New-York, to Alice, eldest daughter of C. C. Burford, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Turner—McCafferty.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. J. Paddock, Austin H. Turner to Mary McCafferty, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Acken.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, May 5, John Acken, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock. An extra train will leave New-Brunswick for New-York immediately after the funeral.

Bergh.—At his residence near West Point, on Wednesday, May 7, John C. Bergh, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the 23d-st., Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Booth.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 6, of scarlet fever, William A. Booth, Jr., only surviving child of Rev. Robert R. and Emma L. Booth, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 9th-st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dibble.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, Agnes, only child of Edward D. and Caroline E. Dibble, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 East 17th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Garlick.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, George Arthur, son of George L. and Susan Garlick, aged 3 years and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Hawley.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, Henry Hawley, aged 57 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 360 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Jamison.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, after a lingering illness, Eliza Laden, wife of John Jamison.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Laden, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 126 4th-st. Funeral service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

Lindsay.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lydia Macy, No. 70 West 20th-st., Mrs. Lucinda S. Lindsay, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, at the residence of her sister, No. 70 West 20th-st. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Nestell.—In this City, on Monday, May 5, Ann Catharine, relict of Christian Nestell, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 67 St. Mark's-place, without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, May 7, Jeannette Wilbur, youngest daughter of Andrew Ross, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Rowland.—In Fairfield, Conn., Sarah Rowland, widow of Samuel Rowland, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Ryder.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 7, at the residence of his mother, No. 133 West 28th-st., John Thomas, eldest son of Mary and the late Dominick Ryder, aged 19 years and 8 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ California, Canada and Irish papers please copy.

Souder—Vetterlein.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Foggo, Mr. Stephen T. Souder to Miss Bertha F. Vetterlein, eldest daughter of Theodore H. Vetterlein, Esq., all of that city.

Wallis.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 7, Catharine P., wife of John J. Wallis, and daughter of Deborah Plum, and of the late Isaac Plum, of this City, aged 46 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 215.—May 7, 1862.

45, 28, 37, 50, 48, 62, 25, 72, 39, 19, 2, 32.

Kentucky, Class 216.—May 7, 1862.

10, 51, 78, 61, 52, 35, 36, 47, 24, 74, 3, 23, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 163.—May 7, 1862.

19, 1, 36, 69, 70, 64, 26, 25, 49, 22, 31, 66.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 219.—May 7, 1862.

19, 26, 16, 61, 68, 73, 39, 75, 41, 55, 37, 21, 12.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices:

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Dépôt No. 202 Broadway.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will lecture at
Cooper Institute, on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Here and There in Britain.*
Tickets 25 cents.
Can be procured at Roe Lockwood & Sons, D. Appleton & Co., Wm. Hall & Sons, Randolph's, S. S. Union Depository, Brentano's News Dépôt, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE
WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

"THE GREAT BELT."
Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. METTAM & CO.'S Galvano Electro Voltaic Belts and Armlets, a perfectly safe, certain, and most instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous Eruptions, &c., Call, or send for a circular. Office, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, feathers, furs, &c., No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.
M. NOONAN & CO., successors to W. Wagstaff.

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AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Annual Business Meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the church corner of Grand and Crosby sts., opposite the rooms of the Union.

The Ninth Annual Social Reunion will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in Montague-st., near Court-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., will preside, and addresses are expected from Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. James Eells, D. D., Rev. C. D. Foss, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., and others.

Music by Dodworth's Band.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. May be obtained at the rooms of the Union, No. 135 Grand-st.; at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and of W. T. Hatch, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st., New-York; also, in Brooklyn, of W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Dr. A. B. Chadwick, No. 290 Court-st., near President-st.; and at the door of the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

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FIVE POINTS' MISSION ANNIVERSARY, THIS EVENING.—Tickets, 25 cents each, for sale at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS,
By Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Obstetrics, in the University of New-York; Author of Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children.
Illustrated by four Colored Lithographic Plates and ninety-nine Wood Engravings.
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Second Edition, Carefully Revised.
WILLIAM WOOD, No. 61 Walker-st., New-York.

The rapid sale of this work in these troublous times has been remarkable, the first edition having been exhausted in but little over four months from the day of publication. The following extracts will indicate its enthusiastic reception by the Medical Press, both at home and abroad:

From the New-York American Medical Times.

No treatise on obstetric science has ever received such high and universal commendation by the Medical Press of this country and of Europe. In matter and arrangement, in philosophic views, in elegance as well as eloquence of expression, there is no work in the English language on the same subject which, in our opinion, can compare with it. The book exhibits internal evidence of intense labor and the most extensive research.

From the New-York American Medical Monthly.

The greatest fault we can find with the work is, not that any portion of it is bad, but that some parts are so superlatively excellent that even the brilliancy of others is obscured. Hereafter, whether as student or practitioner, the obstetrician will need no other book, as instructor, guide, or authority, than Bedford's "Principles and Practice."

From the New-York North American Journal of Homœopathy.

Dr. Bedford's book deals with accumulated facts and profound generalizations, in which none but the clearest intellect and the most critical observer can be perfectly at home. In fullness of detail, lucidity of arrangement, and philosophical analysis, Prof. Bedford's "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" will long stand as a model work, and will become the favorite text-book in the schools, as well as the most valued guide of the practitioner.

From the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

The book is so good, and so far excels the generality of text-books on obstetrics, that we wish our readers to be impressed with a sense of its soundness, readableness, and worth. We can give Dr. Bedford's volume no higher praise than to say it is remarkable among its cotemporaries for soundness in scientific views, readableness as a literary composition, and worth as a guide of practice.

From the Glasgow Medical Journal.

It was with considerable interest that we opened the imposing volume, which Dr. Bedford has given to the world. It has cost its author many an hour of thought and toil, which would, perhaps, have constituted the leisure of a busy life. That the work is calculated to be eminently useful there can be no doubt. We have read the book with great pleasure; as a practical guide it is a truly excellent work—perhaps unsurpassed.

From the Philadelphia Eclectic Journal.

The best book on obstetrics yet published in the English language. It contains such a rich fund of valuable medical knowledge, and is so complete on all the subjects of which it treats, that we earnestly recommend it to our physicians.

From the Chicago Medical Journal.

The announcement of this truly American work by Dr. Bedford cannot fail to excite great expectations in the minds of those familiar with his former able treatise on *The Diseases of Women and Children*, to which was awarded the high and unusual tribute of a translation into the French and German languages. This new book is no failure. Its scientific research and practical detail are evident on every page. Dr. Bedford deserves the thanks and gratitude of the profession of the country for having produced a national work of such unequivocal value.

From the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Bedford's book is one of unsurpassed excellence: it is the best work on obstetrics in the English language.

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Medina, Ohio, March 1, 1861.

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Editor Canfield (O.) Herald.

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Dr. Bridge pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to
Horace Greeley, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. Peabody, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 7, 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s [illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '65 Reg. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg. 101½
10,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 101⅝
5,000	do........ 101⅜
10,000	do........ 101⅝
25,000	do........ 101½
2,500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Ln. ½ yearly 100½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1868 97
15,000	U. S. 5s '71 Cou. 93
1,000	U. S. 5s '74 Reg. 93¾
2,000	do........ 93⅜
800	Treasury 7 3-10 ₩ Ct. Notes small 102½
18,000	do........ 102
61,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs 99¾
8,000	Ill. Uni Reg. Bds 95
1,000	do........ 94½
4,000	Ind. St. W. Loan 83
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59¼
2,000	do........ 60
15,000	do........ 59¾
10,000	do........s10 59¾
2,000	do........ 58½
2,000	do........ 58¾
500	Virginia St. 6s... 60
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s 71
3,000	do........ 70
20,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 52
17,000	do........ 52¼
23,000	do........ 52⅛
5,000	do........s60 52
5,000	do........s60 51½
5,000	do........b60 52¼
1,000	California St. 7s. 90½
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s... 105
2,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs. 104
3,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83 97
10,000	do........s10 96½
2,000	Hd. Riv. 3d m. bs 88
2,000	Harlem 1st m. b..101½
1,000	C., B. & Q. R8 ₩c. b. 102½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg. 75½
1,500	do........ 76
10,000	M. So. sk. fd. bs. 92¼
1,000	do........ 92⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs .. 91
7,000	C. & N. W. s. f. b. 92
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m. 19¾
1,000	Del. L. & W. R. 1st b. 104
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.. 87
15,000	do........ 87½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m .. 57½
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st m..101½
4,000	Clev. & Tol. s.f.b. 92
10	Bk. State of N. Y.. 91
58	Bk. of Commerce .. 97½
70	Am. Ex. Bk....... 94
5	Shoe & Leather Bk. 100
5	St. Nicholas Bk.... 86
47,000	American Gold .. 102½
62,000	do........ 102⅜
10,000	do........b60. 102½
60,000	do........s10. 102¼
10	Penn. Coal Co..... 88
100	Cum. Coal Pref... 9½
50	do........ 9⅜
50	do........ 9¼
8	Pacific Mail St. Co..117
120	do........ 117¼
65	do........ 117½
50	do........b15 117½
25	Harlem R. Pref.... 36¾
50	do........ 36⅝
50	do........ 36½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R....s30 88¾
50	do........ 88⅝
50	do........s30 88¾
600	do........b30 88⅞
550	do........s30 88⅞
1750	do........ 88⅝
200	do........ 87⅞
350	Erie R. 39
25	do........ 38¾
900	do........ 38⅝
750	do........b30 39
100	Erie Railway Pr. b30 66
100	do........b60 66
42	do........ 65¾
1000	do........ 65½
75	do........s30 65¾
50	do........b15 65⅞
1850	do........ 65⅝
100	do........b3 66
100	do........b15 66
50	Hudson River R.... 40¼
50	do........b60 40⅝
100	do........b30 40¾
50	do........ 40⅜
150	do........ 40
100	do........b30 40¼
650	do........ 40⅜
50	Reading Railroad... 46¾
400	M. S. & N. Ia. R.... 25
87	do........ 24¾
100	do........ 24⅞
150	do........s30 24⅞
100	do........b60 25⅛
100	do........b60 25¼
100	Mich. Central R... 60
995	do........ 59½
200	do........s30 59½
50	do........b30 59¾
50	do........ 59⅞
10	Panama Railroad..129½
50	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. 61¾
100	do........ 62
100	do........s10 62¼
50	do........ 62⅛
50	do........ 62⅜
450	do........ 6 ½
200	do........s30 62½
100	do........b30 61⅞
73	Cleve. & Pitts. R... 19½
1100	do........ 19¾
50	do........b30 20
100	Galena & Chic. R. 71½
260	do........ 71
500	do........ 71¼
500	do........s60 71
270	Clev. & Tol. R...... 45½
230	do........ 45⅝
900	do........s60 45½
200	do........b60 45¾
650	do........b30 45¾
100	do........b30 45⅞
100	do........b15 45¾
1800	do........ 45¾
100	do........s30 45½
800	do........ 45⅞
75	Chic. & R. I. R..... 61⅞
200	do........ 62
200	do........b30 62
100	do........s30 62
50	do........ 62⅛
100	do........ 62¼
272	Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 29
10	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d Pr. 63½
50	Tol. & Wab. R...... 11
50	do........ 11½
50	Tol. & Wab. Pref... 22

SECOND BOARD.

$43,000	U. S. 6s '81.Con.102	100	Erie Railway....... 39
10,200	Tres. 7 3-10 p.c.N.103½	300	Hud. River R.... 40¾
76,000	do........ 103	50	Harlem R.......... 14¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59½	50	Mich. Cen. R...... 60½
14,800	Va. State 6s...... 59	60	do........ 60⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s...... 53	50	do........b30 61
5,000	N. C. State 6s.... 71½	50	Chi., B. & Quin. R. 70
1,000	H. & St. Jo. R.B. 48	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.... 25
11,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F.B 92½	150	do........b30 25
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds 91½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 49½
1,000	do........ 91¾	10	Panama Railroad..130
28,000	Amer. Gold......102⅝	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip..b30 63
90,000	do........ 102¾	20	do........ 62½
10,000	do........s5 102¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.b3.118	50	do........b30. 20⅛
25	do........ 117¾	100	Gal. & Chicago R.. 71⅝
25	do........s60.116	100	do........b60. 71⅝
200	N. Y. Central R.... 88¾	100	do........ 71½
300	do........b3 88¾	25	Clev. & Toledo R... 46
150	Erie Railroad Pref. 66¼	500	do........ 46¼
50	do........s60 66	50	Chicago & R. I. R.. 62½
32	do........ 66½	100	Tol. & Wabash R... 12
200	do........ 66⅜		

WEDNESDAY, May 7—P. M.

The early interpretation upon the news in the morning papers from the Yorktown and Williamsburgh Peninsula was unfavorable to the Stock Market, and a good many orders to sell were sent into the Board, accordingly. The later advices, both from Williamsburgh and New-Orleans, were much more encouraging, and prices, after 12 o'clock, were decidedly firmer. The business at the Frst Board was large and generally distributed. The decline from the best prices of yesterday was ½@1 ₩ cent., the United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 taking the lead and selling at 101½@101¼ ₩ cent. Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds and Gold took the same downward course, and sold at 102@102½ ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee sold at a decline of ½ ₩ cent. on the former and 1 ₩ cent. on the latter, with very considerable sales of each. When the Railway shares were reached, the weakness on New-York Central and both classes of Erie was made ⅜@½ ₩ cent. from yesterday's sales; but as the Western Shares were called up the favorable turn in the war news was more generally appreciated, and the market began to improve. A very large business was done in Toledo, and a fair amount in both the Michigan roads, in Illinois Central and Rock Island. Soon after the adjournment the bidding generally improved ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Street, and at the Second Board the best prices of yesterday were nearly approached, United States 6 ₩ cents. selling at 102; New-York Central, 88¾; Missouris, 53; Erie, 39; Erie Preferred, 66¼, and Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents., 103@103⅛ ₩ cent. Gold was also better, selling at 102⅞ ₩ cent The Western Stocks ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than at the early session. After the adjournment the same figures were supported, and at 5 o'clock the following were the quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881	102	Michigan Southern	24¾
Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents	103	Toledo	45⅝
American Gold	102⅝	Rock Island	62½
Missouris	52⅞	Pacific	117
Tennessees	58½	Panama	130
N. Y. Central	88½	Michigan Central	60⅞
Erie	39	Hudson	41
Erie Pref'd	66¼		

There is little or no abatement in the orders for Railway mortgages. The Chicago and Northwesterns improved 5 ₩ cent. The Michigan Southern first (overdue) mortgage 2 ₩ cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds in demand at 92½@¾, and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds 2 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. The City Bank shares not quite so buoyant as yesterday.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Park Bank, on Monday, the old Board of Directors were reëlected, and on Tuesday Mr. HOWES was made President again, and Mr. MACY Cashier.

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	100
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	83
America	106	Irving	72
City	113	Metropolitan	100½
Phœnix	97½	People's	101
Tradesmen's	95	East River	90
Greenwich	125	Continental	92
National	95½	St. Nicholas	85
State of New-York	91	Marine	100
Commerce	97½	Commonwealth	86
Broadway	130	Atlantic	60
Ocean	80	New-York County	85
American Exchange	93½	Imp. & Traders'	100½
Chatham	83	Park	105

The following were the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	66
Erie firsts, '68	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	56½
Erie thirds, '88	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass'd	40
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts	90	Chi. & N. W. seconds	19¾
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Han. & St. Jo firsts	47
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103⅞
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101½	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	94
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	87½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '82	104	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	57½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	102½	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	60
M. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	95	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	76	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
N. Ind. firsts	96	Chic. & R. I. firsts	101
N. I. Goshen line, '68	94½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	92½	N. J. Cen. seconds	105

The United States Treasury in this City completed its exchanges this forenoon of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864, at par for Gold, the round sum of six millions being received since Friday last; which sum is more than equal to the whole amount of Gold required for the payment of interest on the Public Debt due on 1st July and 19th August next. By thus anticipating his wants the Secretary loses about 1½ ₩ cent. by way of interest, but avoids all risk of the intermediate rise in the price of Gold in the open market. Opinions differ on the Street as to the policy of the operation, but the error of the Department is at least deemed to be on the safe side, and the holders of the Public Debt are thus assured in advance that their interest will be forthcoming in Gold, beyond all doubt, and at a comparatively moderate cost to the Government. The market for Money is 4@5 ₩ cent., at call, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on prime mercantile paper. The deposits at Bank continue to increase rapidly, and the line to-day is about $113,000,000; by far the heaviest ever known in this City. Exchange is unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and the quotation on London is 113½@114 ₩ cent.

A ridiculous special telegram in one of the afternoon papers says that a proposition will be made in Congress to increase the issue of United States Notes of lawful tender, to *six hundred millions*. We do not believe that the slightest authority can be found for such news, even to the extent of one dollar additional to the present authorized issue, unless it be to create a limited issue of United States Notes below the denomination of $5, and of this we have heard nothing since last week.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read at the opening of the Board this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your telegram, sent by order of the Board of Brokers of New-York, announcing the offer of Saturday, of one-eighth per cent. premium for twenty years United States sixes, was only received this morning. The rejoicing with which this significant indication of the improved and improving condition of the National finances, was hailed by the members of this Board, is shared by all patriotic hearts in the land. And be it assured that it gives me unalloyed pleasure to acknowledge the invaluable support which the Department under my charge, in its endeavors to promote this important object, has constantly received from the great commercial Metropolis of our country. Without that support those endeavors must have been comparatively unavailing.

With great respect, yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

W. R. VERMILYE, Esq., President, &c.

Annexed is a list of the semi-annual dividends declared by the Philadelphia banks:

Banks.	Capital.	Rate of Discount. Per cent.	Amount Dividend.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	3	$54,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	2,000,000	3	60,000
Commercial	1,000,000	3	30,000
Mechanics'	800,000	4	32,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	4	20,000
Southwark	250,000	5	12,500
Kensington	250,000	5	12,506
Penn Township	350,000	4	14,000
Western	418,600	4	16,744
Manufac. and Mechanics'	570,150	3	17,104
Commerce	250,000	4	10,000
Tradesmen's	150,000	4	6,000
Consolidation	267,560	3	8,026
City	433,850	3	13,015
Commonwealth	283,515	3	8,505
Corn Exchange	184,140	3½	6,444
Union	206,380	3	6,191
Total	$9,714,195		$327,029

There is much gratification felt on the Street at the brilliant achievement of our gunboat and mortar fleet below New-Orleans. The details are only up to the capture and unconditional surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Through rebel sources we have had some particulars, though doubtless not the most favorable, of the repossession of the city. These events will be quickly followed by the reopening of trade with this important commercial point. Already the Postmaster-General has given notice that communications, by letter, are resumed, the mails to be made up in this City, and dispatched by Government transports.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $2,640,059, including $196,000 for Customs; payments, $2,020,188; balance, this afternoon, $17,503,508.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 8,692 bbls. Flour, 335 bags Corn Meal, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 1,145 bushels Oats, 1,350 bushels Malt, 4,335 pkgs. Provisions, and 361 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 185 bbls., including 153 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, and prices have been altogether nominal. No important movements were reported.

FISH—A fair business has been transacted in Dry Cod at $3 62½@$4 25 ₩ cwt.; also, in Mackerel, including small No. 1 at $9, and do. No. 2 at $7 per bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues depressed, and prices are tending downward, yet the demand has not been active, either for shipment or for home use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 90@$5; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 05@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90@$5 00
Extra State	5 10@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 05@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 45@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 1,170 bbls., at $5 40@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower, including extra at $5 12½@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for good Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 35; Bunch Raisins at $3 10@$3 15 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, though the market favors buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 18,600 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; white Western, part at $1 30@$1 33; red Western, (winter,) part at $1 27@$1 29, and Milwaukee Club at $1 16 ₩ bushel. Corn continues heavy; sales, 41,000 bushels at 55c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 57½c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at steady rates; sales, 4,300 bushels at 80c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 41c.@42½c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@80c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request to-day, and are firm, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, at former prices.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at irregular figures. The last sale of Buenos Ayres was at 22½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 205,000, against 443,000 same date last year.

IRON—Pig has been in fair demand, including Scotch at $23 50@$25, and American No. 1 Extra at $22, 6 months' credit, and $20@$20 50, cash, ₩ ton. Other kinds inactive.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—All kinds have been in limited request, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c.@39c.; Barbados at 26c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, to-day, at unchanged quotations. Common Resin, $7 75@$8 ₩ 310 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $1 47½@$1 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been generally moderate; prices of some descriptions have been reduced, slightly. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Whale at 46½c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 80c.@82c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum at 18c.@27c. ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week Ending May 6.

Sperm—There has been more inquiry for Sperm since our last, and sales of parcels to the extent of 1,100 bbls. have been made on terms not made public. *Whale*—Is in good request, but the views of purchasers not coming entirely up to those of holders, the sales are limited. The transactions of the week include sales of 3,360 bbls., in parcels. We quote 2,470 bbls., at 46½c. ₩ gallon, for export; and to the trade 70 bbls. at 46½c., 460 bbls. at 47½c., 200 bbls. at 47½c. ₩ gallon and 160 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone Into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 5, 1862	6,488	14,846	220,100
Same time last year	16,616	62,547	661,800

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at full prices. Sales, 1,900 bbls., at $13@$13 06¼, chiefly $13, for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $12 50@$12 [illegible] for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime [illegible]. Cut Meats are in lively demand, at [illegible] for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and firm; sales 600 boxes at [illegible] ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request, at uniform prices; sales, 400 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@19c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7@$7 12½, and 220 bags East India at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more inquired for at full prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2, and do. Ground at 95c.@97½c. ₩ sack; also, Turk's Island at 25c.@26c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of domestic have been confined to small lots, including Clover, at 6¾c.@7¼ ₩ lb.; rough Flax at $1 95@$2 20, and Timothy at $1 50@$1 81¼ ₩ bushel. Linseed has been more sought after, including Calcutta and Bombay, at $2 05@$2 15 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice, thus: "The activity noticed in our last, has continued throughout the week, and the transactions have been heavy for export, principally to France, and owing to the advance in Foreign Exchange and firmness in the European markets, rates have gradually hardened, strictly prime lots selling readily at 8⅞c. There is more animation in the home trade, but the sales are moderate. The arrivals continue light and the stock is small, both here and in adjacent cities. To-day the market is firm at 9c. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10⅝c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9c."

TEAS—The private trade, to-day, was limited, but prices were very firm; sellers having had any existing advantage. The public sale resulted less satisfactorily to owners, than had been anticipated. The catalogue did not seem to suit the general wants of buyers, as the qualities offered were mainly inferior and common grades. Prices, however, exhibited no remarkable changes, having been for the lots of Imperial sold, 86c.@$1 05; Gunpowder, 47½c.@88½c.; Hyson, 98½c.; Young Hyson, 50c.@$1 05; Orange Pekoe, 47c.@47½c., and Oolong, 35½c.@45½c. ₩ lb. A considerable number of lots were withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Trade continues inactive. Sales, 123 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@14c., and 209 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at from 25½c.@27c., closing at 26c.@27c., chiefly at 26c.@26½c., ₩ gallon, the demand being good, and the tendency of the market in favor of sellers.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive to-day, at firmer rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d., ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; and Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bordeaux—Tobacco, 40s. ₩ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Tern. schooner, 658 tons, to Dublin, 600@700 tons Provisions, at 30s.; a ship, 1,144 tons, from Ellsworth, Me., to Buenos Ayres, $9,500, thence from Chincha Islands to the Continent, Guano, on private terms; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to the West Indies and back, $1,300; a schooner, 90 tons, to Grenada, St. Barts and back, $750; a brig, 176 tons, to the Windward, $1,325; one, 373 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 75c.; a schooner, 250 tons, to St. Croix and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; a Prussian brig, 240 tons, to the Windward, 75c., and back from south side Cuba to New-York, 45c. and $3; one 115 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,300; one, 139 tons, same voyage, $1,600; an American brig, 177 tons, same, 40c. and $3 50; one, 239 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar $5 25, Molasses $3 25 under and $3 on deck; one, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5, and back from south side Cuba, 40c. and $2 50; a British bark, 481 tons, to Jamaica, thence to London, an Italian bark, 398 tons, to Gibraltar, with privilege of another port, a schooner, 200 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

PERSONAL.

P.—YOUR SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS have been received; the first was answered as requested. I forwarded two copies of the pictures to M. Have you not heard of their arrival there? Write again soon, and let me know how I may return the favor. A.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house, and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, thirty miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Syosset Station, four miles from Cold Spring, and five from Oyster Bay. Sixty-eight acres of land, thirty acres laid down for hay; good garden and orchard; crops for the season all planted; commodious house with all necessary farm buildings, which, as well as the land, are in perfect order. Implements, stock, &c., would also be disposed of if desired. For further particulars, apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDsome, double house, with the modern conveniences, stable and carriage house, in the beautiful but little known village of Flushing. Abundant references given as to healthiness of the place, which only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Fare to the City, by steamboat, 10 cents; by railroad, 15 cents. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Saratoga Springs, a very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two stories and basement, 45 feet square, with back building. Lot 135x150 feet; well laid out, good garden and stable, in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Several very desirable country seats on the New-Haven Railroad, from 16 to 30 miles from the City. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN, THREE-STORY, brown-stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order; will be let at a very low rate. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN SOUTH Brooklyn, for four or six months, pleasantly located and handsomely furnished; convenient to the ferry. Address B. H. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON'S sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SCOTTSGOO."—THE REGIMENT HAS MOVed to Washington; all members left behind from overstaid passes or other cause, will report to undersigned. Pay-day within two weeks. We do not wish any member left out.
Maj. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.
Sam'l McCLERMONT, No. 12 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS SILKS AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 GRAND-ST.
CHEAP PLAIN DRESS SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Plain and Striped SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Foulard SILKS, Striped, Plaid and Printed, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Black SILKS, in all widths, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Heavy Black Corded SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
BONNETS and PONSONS, Super Black TAFFETAS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cloth CIRCULARS and Walking JACKETS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap DRESS GOODS and POPLINS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Traveling DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, only 1s. per yard, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap CALICOES and GINGHAMS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No 301 Grand-st.
In fact, everything in the DRY GOODS LINE will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No 301 Grand-st

LACE.
LACE No. 359 CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES
KELTY'S 359 BROADWAY.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.

We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!

Silks, Bareges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.

Only one office in New-York: no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MAKE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES AND GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPENED
(AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK)
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, 63c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

BONNETS.—SPRING BONNETS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Bargains this week at L. BINN'S Millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway—581—opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Notice—Avoid mistake—opposite Metropolitan.

INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Galway Ladies' Seminary, Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all English branches, per school year, $125. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The Principal will be in New-York on Friday of each week until June to accompany young ladies to the seminary. Circulars and other information may be had of M. B. SPAULDING, Esq., No. 2 Astor House.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A SElect school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms. No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced and fully qualified to teach music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and English, wishes an engagement in a school or family, or would instruct a class of eight or ten young ladies in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—THOROughly acquainted with the English, German and French languages, natural sciences, etc., wishes a situation in a college or some other higher educational establishment. Highly favorable recommendations can be given from prominent American gentlemen. Address B. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, THE SITUATION of governess to one or more children, by a middle-aged lady, fully qualified and experienced in the management of children. Address J. W. W., Box No. 3,608 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, A SUPErior teacher, desires a situation in a school for the Summer. She would also assist in English and music; Address G. G. G., Brooklyn Post office, L. I.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT IN FRENCH and music for a pleasant room. Address ADA, Box No 122 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW-CASE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL case in which Mr S. Cahill exhibited his stock of boots and shoes at the Crystal Palace, will now be sold at less than the first cost. To be seen at No. 627 Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—PRICE REDUCED—PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh, and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at less than last summer's prices. Also, superior Liverpool Oriel and English house Cannel, at lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West streets.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 39 East 15th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 8, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.,

20 American Ex. Bank	$100	40 Chatham Bank	[illegible]
20 Germania Fire Ins.	50	20 Resolute Fire Ins.	100
40 Grocers' Fire Ins.	50	20 2d-av. Railroad Co.	100
50 American Ex. Ins.	100		

$500 Logan County Manufacturing and Mining Company 6 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad First Mort. Bonds.
$5,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, May 12, at the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.

To be sold at public auction, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout—the parlors all in rosewood, magnificent piano forte, elegant parlor suites, beautiful etageres, rosewood secretary and bookcase, rich china, silverware, ruby and crystal cut-glass, with parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve. Catalogues at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY AT RAVENSWOOD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots, each 25x100 feet, with a two-story and attic house, 22x28 feet, desirably situated at Ravenswood, L. I., on the Hunter's Point and Astoria Turnpike, in the midst of fine improvements, and about 45 minutes' distance from the City Hall, New-York. The property will be sold in lots, thus affording a fine opportunity to those desirous of purchasing for the erection of suburban residences, in an easily accessible and attractive locality. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY A. JOURNEAY,
THURSDAY, May 8,
at 10½ A. M.,
At salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
of Carpetings,
Mattings,
Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 8—BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms,
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
DAMAGED GOODS,
For account of whom it may concern,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Damaged by the late fire at store of
Hoffman & Place, No. 69 Duane-st.
COMPRISING

Shirts, bosoms, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, stocks, cravats, linen and silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, cotton, merino and silk undershirts and drawers.

Also,
black and colored tie silks, bleached jeans for drawers, &c.

The office and store fixtures will be sold at No. 69 Duane st., immediately after sale of above goods.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY C. W. DAVENPORT.
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
A large stock of elegant household furniture, of one of the
FIRST CITY MANUFACTURERS,
Consisting of a rich assortment of
HANDSOME PARLOR SUITES,
Of rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany etageres and other similar articles.
RICH CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In oak, black-walnut and rosewood, consisting of wardrobes, armoires, with French plate mirrors; bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, washstands, lounges, easy chairs, &c.
LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND HALL FURNITURE.
By order of C. R. MORTON, } Assignees.
J. GILLESPIE, Jr. }

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 9, at 10 o'clock, at the stable No. 17 East 13th-st., near 5th-av., valuable horses, carriages, harness, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.:

One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, long tail.
One curtain carriage in good order, made by Wood Brothers.
One fine double silver-plated harness.
A pair of valuable horses, bay and black, very fast.
A bay horse, sound and kind and gentle.
A sorrell horse, pony built, excellent saddle horse
A fine Rockaway, pole and shafts and double harness.
One doctor's gig, phæton and single harness.
Two men's saddles, in good order.
One pony sleigh.
Three robes—one black bear, very fine; one large buffalo and one wolf.
Together with horse blankets, sheets and other articles.
The stable to let. Inquire of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK, to be sold at auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 12, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the costly country seat and farm formerly occupied by Gov. E. D. Morgan, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fronting on and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the neighboring islands. It contains about fifty-four acres of fine arable and meadow land, about thirty-five acres of which is in lawn. A large quantity of fruit trees, greenhouse, grapery, ice-house, filled; fine stables and necessary outbuildings. The house is commodious, and built in English cottage style, with large hall entrance, with parlor, boudoir, dining-room and conservatory on first floor, six bedrooms, two floors and rooms for domestics in attic. The house can be seen by taking the Harlem Railroad to Williams Bridge, where carriages can be obtained, or by steamboat, landing at Baylis' Landing, five minutes' drive from the place. Maps at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY BELTER & CO.; BRONZES AND CHANDELIERS, IMPORTED BY TIFFANY & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, at No. 43 7th-av., 3 doors below 14th-st., at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, mostly made to order by Belter & Co., consisting of parlor suites of rosewood, covered in green and gold silk brocatel, with rosewood backs; centre-table, with marble-top; fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, pier bases; fine lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Chickering; back parlor-suite, in rich silk brocatel; carved rosewood buffet, medalion velvet carpets; real bronze and ormolu chandeliers, bronzes, large size and rich-painted vases, all imported by Tiffany & Co.; oak extension dining-table, buffet, sofas and chairs; engravings, &c., China and glassware, mattresses, Brussels carpets, couches, fine black walnut bookcases, clocks, kitchenware, &c., without reserve.

The house to be let to a good tenant, at a reasonable rate. Inquire of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil-paintings of the American and French schools, among which will be found the Harbor of Antwerp, by the late A. Van Beest, said to be his largest and finest picture; also several smaller paintings and drawings by the same artist. Landscape, by Delassard, painted expressly for the Paris Exhibition of 1859; Interiors, by Lenfant de Metz, Seignac, Manzoni and Nehlis; Landscapes and Marines, by G. Innes, C. Lefebose, Michalon, A. R. Viron, A. Pelletier, Gifford, Rondel, Hekking, Giradet, Melby and others. The above are all elegantly framed, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in plush and hair-cloth, lounges, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top side tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak and black walnut sideboards with marble tops, oak dining room chairs in reps and leather, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, mirrors, gilt frame engravings and lot of kitchen furniture, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale and will be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &C., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX OF D. LYNCH LAWRENCE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, the entire contents of the greenhouse, consisting in part of orange and lemon trees, camelias, azelias, acacias, geraniums, amaritis, lilies, laurestinas, bananas, palmettos, pandanness, dracaennas, air plants, ferns, together with a great variety of other rare and valuable plants. Also, bothed frames, dahlia-roots, gladiolas, &c. Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers on Tuesday, 6th inst.

AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, at 2 o'clock of that day, at the dock near Vanausdale's house, on the east side of Cold Spring harbor, in the town of Huntington and county of Suffolk, the sloop *Dispatch*, with her sails, boat, anchors, mast, cables and appurtenances, to her belonging. Said sloop is of the burden of fifty 6 95 tons, or thereabouts. Sale positive, and terms made known on day of sale.—Dated May 1, 1862.
CHARLES H. JONES, } Executor and Executrixes of Walter R. Jones, deceased.
SARAH JONES, }
PHEBE J. HEWLETT, }
CHARLES H JONES,
Executor of Joshua T. Jones, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 279 4th-av., next to corner of 22d-st., the genteel furniture of a gentleman's family discontinuing housekeeping, comprising tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, such as sofas, lounges, divans, chairs, pier and centre tables, extension, breakfast and tea tables, looking-glasses, bedsteads, beds and mattresses, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, wa-hstands, &c., with gas-fixtures in every room. Catalogues at No. 12 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, May 8, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., by catalogue, a large collection of hardy, perpetual blooming roses, comprising the most new and celebrated kinds of hybride, perpetual, bourbon, noisette, moss, monthly moss and climbing roses; also, ornamental shrubs, parlor plants, bulbous roots, evergreens, &c., selected from the most celebrated kinds known in Europe and America, by A. Jardin, florist and nurseryman, Washington, D. C.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY WOOD, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesroom, No. 469 Broadway,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A HOTEL.

Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, patent mangle, rosewood, grand action and square piano, billiard table, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture, in every variety, elegant French plate pier and mantel glasses, beds, bedding, mattresses, crockery, china, glass ware, cutlery, plated ware, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.

By order of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

Notice.—Parties furnishing will find this sale well worthy their attention.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of first-class furniture of all varieties, viz: parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, secretary and library bookcases, buffets, etageres, mantel-glasses, extension dining-tables, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale. N. B.—At 12 o'clock one superb 7-octave piano forte, in good order, for account of whom it may concern.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, looking-glasses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, hair mattresses, chandeliers, stoves, oil-cloths, carpets, matting, kitchen ware.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 51 Concord-st., Brooklyn; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT, FURNISHED rooms, with board on reasonable terms, at No. 12 Waverley-place; house very quiet, with but few boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 5th and 6th avs., and of easy access to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, will accommodate a few gentlemen with board and rooms furnished, in one of the most pleasant residences in the eastern part of the City; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate one or two gentlemen, with their wives, with board. No other boarders taken. Address or apply at No. 254 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite, with board; part of, or the entire third floor of the private house No 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park; location one of the best in the City; park privileges.

BOARDING.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN meet with a pleasant home in a small private family, on Staten Island; terms very reasonable. Address fully to HOME, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A HISPANO-AMERICAN gentleman desires to procure board in an American family having no boarders. Those having or expecting to have some are requested not to answer, as it would be a useless trouble for both parties. A respectable and strictly private home is only desired. Address HISPANO-AMERICAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office, giving as much of particulars as possible.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN SOUTH Brooklyn, would let, with board, three or four rooms, with ample closet-room, to a party of four or five persons desiring the comforts of a home; no other boarders taken. Terms moderate. Reference required. Address L. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family, will let a large, neatly-furnished room, on second floor, adjoining bathroom; terms moderate; house pleasantly located in Varick-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Address L. L., Box No. 2/2 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR (FRONT) AND bedroom (back) on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Also, a room and hall bedroom on the third floor; house has all the modern improvements; family small and private. Call at No. 241 18th-st., four doors from 8th av.

NO 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—VERY LARGE AND airy rooms, handsomely furnished, in suites or single, to let to gentlemen without board; house has all the modern improvements.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 75 East 26th-st., before 3 or after 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 55 Willow-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a private American family; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 262 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Family, also single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY RETIREMENT—WHERE HEALTH and comfort is the object, during the warm months. Very desirable apartments may be had by a small family wishing to set their own table, consisting of three or four rooms, ready furnished, with kitchen and eating room detached from house, situated on Newark Bay. Good fishing, bathing, &c., with use of boat. Stages run near the place. Apply at No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, for one week.

GOOD BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, for a lady and three little girls for the Summer; must be easy of access to the City—not over one hour or so. Address, with full particulars as to location, size of rooms, convenience of communication with New-York, &c., &c., and price per week, to Mr. BUTLER, Box 137 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RIVERDALE AND Woodland, Hudson River, 14 and 100 miles distant. First-class accommodations; house private; both hot and cold water; abundance of fruit and shade. Also large carriage house. Terms $4 to $8.
PEET & GAUL, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—SUMMER BOARDING CAN be obtained at this healthy and beautiful place. The house commands a fine view of the Lake, and in vicinity of the principal hotels. Address MAHOPAC, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, on moderate terms; Harlem or Morrisania preferred. Address P. W. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, with particulars. References exchanged.

A FINE HOUSE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with fine grounds and stables, and all the comforts of a home, is in readiness for Summer boarders, with best of references. Address Box No. 69 Greenwich, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Bath, L. I., nine miles from Fulton Ferry, on the sea-shore, from $3 to $6 per week. Address E. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1862. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is without a rival on the New-England shore. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shore of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas,) and is in all of its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT—MOHEGAN LAKE.—Mount Pleasant House commands the best view of this beautiful lake and surrounding scenery. It is four miles from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Peekskill. Families may apply for board to WALTER R. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open SATURDAY, May 29, but parties breaking up housekeeping, and desirous of coming to the country, will be taken at any time. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements for the season.
JAMES WILLIS.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 2D OR 1ST avs., in 15th-st., a brown purse, containing two $20 gold pieces, and about $25 in bills of exchange. The finder will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same at No. 8 East 12th-st.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND two P. M., in going from Lord & Taylor's to Brodie's, in Canal-st., a gold anchor watch, hunting case, engraved on shield, M. L. B. Twenty Dollars reward will be paid to the finder, by TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, A SETTER SLUT. Apply in basement, No. 15 West 11th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place for over two years. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Call at No. 115 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second story, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 164 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to plain cooking in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st. Three years' City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at 299 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, or will take full charge of the laundry; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 656 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 121 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for five years; has no objection to go to the country for the summer. Call at No. 42 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 918 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist with children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 88 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has good City references; a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, near 6th-av., ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and seamstress, and assist with the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st., in the harness store; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived for two years with a highly respectable family; the lady she lived with can be seen at any time. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222½ Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a girl 16 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind a baby; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and see to children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Inquire at No. 637 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands English and American cooking, soups, pastries, jellies and game; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d av., in the store, three doors from 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 283 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches—game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference given. Call at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business, and can command the best City reference; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived in first-class families five years; City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 420 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 141 Madison-av., near 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, and first-class cook, wants a situation in a private family in the country; she understands the best English and American cooking in all its branches and can give very good references. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, in a small, private family; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call for two days No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored girl; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook in a private family; has no objection to travel in the country for the Summer; City references can be given. Call at No. 449 Greenwich-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 6th-av, near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; has the best references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 223 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED female French cook. Apply at No. 504 East 4th-st., in basement.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman; she perfectly understands her business; she is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young girls; one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 114 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 72 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 East 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing, if required, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 West 22d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two competent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework. Best of City references. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMPETENT woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 376 8th-av., corner of 30th-st., next door to the bakery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small family; lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 101½ West 27th st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is neat in her kitchen; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 8th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place in the City. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is steady and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 215 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, to cook wash and iron; has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 168 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants the work of a few families, by the day or week, at 50 cents per day. Call or address a note to Mrs. NUNAN, No. 425 2d-av., or in Mrs. Riker's store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by an English Protestant young woman as above; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; is a neat seamstress; has excellent reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman to take charge of a house for the Summer months; she can be highly recommended where she has spent many years; can be seen at PARK TILFORDS, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York. Apply for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Corson, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has a very small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., second flight of stairs, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a situation for a highly respectable woman, competent to take charge of a house through the Summer, during the absence of the family. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 390 5th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the very best reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Apply for three days at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl having two years' recommendations from her last place; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a girl of very correct and steady habits. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, to do general housework; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 181 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., second door from Columbia, South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a tidy young woman, to do general housework; and also by a young girl of 16, to do up stairs work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; would both like to go in the same family; have the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and pies; a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; one year's reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress who perfectly understands her business; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; can do fluting and mangling; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, at the milk dépôt.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and fluting; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style, and can do chamberwork if required, has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable woman, who understands the duties belonging to it; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 240 8th-av., near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a gentleman's family. The highest City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days, door next the milliner's.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at the house of her old employer, No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD SEVEN years' experience as an attendant on the sick, wishes a situation to wait on an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has no objection to travel with either; has the best of recommendation from the physician she served. Apply at No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of many years' experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. She parts with her being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WANTS A situation as nurse; has served in that capacity for the last 12 years; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children, or a baby if required; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No 45 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. Best of reference. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, competent to take care of a baby, by a young woman; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days; ring at the private door, next the millinery store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 93½ 7th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 143 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to make herself useful; has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 378 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the book-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a very neat and well-recommended girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork; is willing to do anything required of her, and will be found a trustworthy and reliable girl; not particular about wages so much as a steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 121 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply in the fancy-store, No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country, or would travel; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 7th-av., in the store, near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to engage with a few private families to work out by the day or week, or would take work home. Can be seen for two days at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family, or would go out by the day; understands dressmaking, also making children's clothes. Satisfactory reference can be given. Call or address No. 527 Hudson-st., between Charles and West 10th.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or assist in light chamberwork. No objections to the country. Call, or address for three days, No. 230 3d-av. Can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to wait on grown children or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 87 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid and assist in the sewing; is a Protestant, and the best of City reference. Can be seen through the week. Apply at No. 41 Rutgers-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl wants to engage with a few more families by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at, or address No. 119 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel with a family, or go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as first-class waitress, in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duty in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 83 West 19th-st., front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can refer to most respectable families. Can be seen at No. 119 East 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; understands all the duties of her situation thoroughly; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a young woman now in her employ; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Apply to her present employer, No. 29 West 24th-st., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OPERATOR who can bring her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting, and would be willing to assist in sewing. Can be seen for three days, at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., under the post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—A competent dressmaker, who has the work of a few families, would like to obtain the work of a few more; will work in or out of the house. Inquire at No. 49 3d-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY a young man a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, either as porter or clerk. Address W. W., No. 323 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, who understands his business, and has lived with some of the best families in Europe; has been twelve years in New-York, and been steady for ten years with two families; has recommendations to be seen from his boyhood; understands the treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can milk, if wanted to. Address, for two days, D. K., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good, careful driver; will be found willing to do any other work when required; would go to the country; good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call on, or address, J. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at Disney's saddlery, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address W. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; has long experience in the business; the best of City reference from his late employers. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's saddlery store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a man and wife, situations; the man as coachman; can do plain gardening and take care of stock; the wife as laundress or any situation in a private family; the best of City reference for six years. Call in the rear of No. 19 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or address A. B. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a steady and careful driver, and a good plain vegetable gardener; is highly recommended from his last employer; will be found careful, willing and obliging in every respect. The country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE American young man desires a situation in the country as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; can give good City references. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address C. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant single man, belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging in everything required; good references; would go to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman or groom, or vegetable gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables. Can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address GARDENER, for one week, No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young man as above, and is also willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer; moderate wages for sake of a good place. Address W. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young single man, a situation as farmer, and assist in the garden; understands the care of horses, and can milk cows; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, is sober and honest, and for capability and industry has testimony from gentlemen in this City; a good home more inducement than wages; will be found accommodating; can milk if required. Address F. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by a steady man; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is willing to assist on the farm, or can take care of horses; has three years reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man of considerable experience, both in England and this country. For particulars, refer to Mr. KENNEDY, gardener to E. A. Stevens, Esq., Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man; would assist at other work; in city or country. Apply at office of Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, his former employer, No. 1 Park-row, to whom he is permitted to refer.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman, either City or country; has first-class references. Address J. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Jackson's grocery-store, Fifth-av. Hotel, or address R. T. P., same place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well, and can give good City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen or heard of for two days at No. 756, corner Broadway and 8th-st., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has two years reference from his last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Will go to the country.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE steady man wishes to engage with a private family as waiter; the very best of City reference can be given. Call for J. W., at No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; can be seen, until suited, at his present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st.; no objection to go in the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter; is attentive to his duties, and has the best City references. Address Z. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man of unquestionable character and ability; best of City reference. Address LIN, Madison-square Post-office.

TO DRUG AND DRY GOODS HOUSES.—The subscriber, a young man thoroughly posted in fancy goods for druggists' sale, and with five years' experience in the Yankee notion trade, respectfully offers his services to any first-class drug or dry goods house. Best of City reference given as to capability, character, &c. Address A. M. B., Box No 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FROM the country, about seventeen years of age, in a wholesale business, where he can be actively employed; is willing and capable to work, and can give the best of references. Address G. W. C., Box No. 2,937 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—FOR AN HONEST, CAPABLE SINGLE man, a situation in some kind of business in City or country; City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

$50.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, OF standing and respectability, having suffered severe losses and been without employment some months, is reluctantly compelled to appeal for the loan of $50, the same being required immediately to enable him to take an engagement. Any benevolent brother who will advance this sum, will be fully secured as to the repayment of the cash in three months. Highest references and every satisfactory information given. Address MENO, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SENSATION DRAMA
entitled
REASON AND FOLLY;
Or,
LIFE IN PARIS.

Produced on Monday evening to a house literally crowded from parquette to ceiling. The piece has been presented with new scenery, appropriate costumes, exquisite music, intricate transformations, and cast by the entire strength of the company.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN NINE CHARACTERS,
With superb costumes.

Satan	Miss Laura Keene
Monsieur Centime	Miss Laura Keene
Chevalier d'Ecarte	Miss Laura Keene
Madame Clarice	Miss Laura Keene
John Smith, Jr.	Miss Laura Keene
Sergeant of Police	Miss Laura Keene
Monsieur Rodolphe	Miss Laura Keene
Monsieur Partout	Miss Laura Keene
Genevieve	Miss Laura Keene
Apollo	Mrs. Emma Waller
Conchon	Mrs. Emma Waller
Madame Rustyfungus	Mrs. Emma Waller
Gamin de Paris	Mrs. Emma Waller
Madame Florinecheri	Mrs. Emma Waller
Monsieur Adolphe	Mrs. Emma Waller
Jeannette	Mrs. Emma Waller
Carmen	Miss Ada Clifton
George Kerven	Mr. Waller

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.—SCENE I.—A Peasant Cottage in Brittany. SCENE II.—Carnival Ball at a Parisian Cafe.

ACT II—SCENE I.—The Bachelor's Home. SCENE II.—Drawing-room at Madame Stalphonse's—Tableau and end of Act.

ACT III—SCENE I.—Carmen's Boudoir. SCENE II.—Exterior of Rat's Castle. SCENE III.—Jacobus' Office—Interior of Rat's Castle—A noisy Chorus—Tableau and end of Act Third.

ACT IV—SCENE I.—The Debtors' Prison, Rue de Clichy.—SCENE II.—At Home in Brittany—The Returned Penitents—A Reunion—The Mystery Unraveled—Genevieve in her true Character—A General but Mistaken Opinion—Jeannette at Home—Revelations and Explanations—Fortune Restored—Heartfelt Thanks—Reason Triumphs over Folly.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY.)

Curtain rises at 8 o'clock, with Boucicault's most sparkling and original production, the Comedy of LOVE IN A MAZE.

Col. Buckethorne	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Mircvet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tony Nettletop	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Abel Buckethorne	Mr. Norton
Mopus	Mr. Young
Mrs. Buckethorne	Mrs. Hoey
Faith	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Fullalove	Miss Fanny Morant

FRIDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
In rehearsal, Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN.

SIXTEENTH NIGHT OF THE TRIUMPH OF
MISS BATEMAN.
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
In compliance with general request,
A REPETITION OF BIANCA.

Leader of the Orchestra		Mr. E. Mollenhauer

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8,
THE ITALIAN WIFE.

MISS BATEMAN	as	BIANCA
Mr. Edwin Adams	as	Fazio

An excellent cast throughout.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8 o'clock.
ON FRIDAY EVENING,
MISS BATEMAN IN A GREAT CHARACTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Fourth week of the Magnificent Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
SPLENDID VOCALIZATION by
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
SUPERB DANCING by
ANNETTI GALETTI,
NEW SCENERY,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACT.
The spectacle will be performed
EVERY NIGHT.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THE WILLOW COPSE.
Beautiful five-act play by Boucicault,
THE SPITFIRE.
Orchestra, 50 cents; Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:
MME. EUGENIE DE LUSSAN,
MR. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
MESSRS. W. MASON, S. B. MILLS,
R. GOLDBECK, E. HARTMAN,
A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
THE TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS, with a novel and attractive programme.
Conductor.....THEO. THOMAS
Leader.....MR. JOSEPH NOLL

Tickets $1 each, to be had at all the principal music stores. Holders of tickets may obtain reserved seats without extra charge of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationary store, No. 12 Wall-st.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—An Exhibition of the Pupils will be held on THURSDAY, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Irving Hall. Tickets of Admission at Fifteen Cents, to defray expenses—may be had at the door.
JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, JAMES N. COBB,
JOHN ALSTYNE, WILLIAM ADAMS,
HARVEY P. PEET, Committee.

GRAND "OLD FOLKS" AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT—At the Bleecker st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

TWENTIETH WARD.—EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., will deliver the Tenth Lecture in the series before the XXth Ward Republican Association, at Continental Hall, 34th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Last Great Question of the War, The Reconstruction of the Union.* The public are invited. Admission free.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARIES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

In consequence of want of accommodation at Irving Hall, the anniversary of this Institution will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.
There will be addresses by
Rev. ASA D. SMITH,
Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq.,
Rev. J. FALKNER BLAKE,
Rev. Dr. TYNG.

Nearly or quite 300 children of the Five Points, pupils of the schools of the House, will be present, and sing many sweet hymns and patriotic songs.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—THE Eighteenth Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, having under their charge the Five Points Mission. At the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The children of the Mission will entertain the audience with singing, dialogues, Bible lessons, &c. Addresses—Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, of Portland, Me., and Rev. A. Cookman, of this City. Tickets 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

CONFECTIONARY.—WANTED, A BOY THAT has worked at the business. Apply at No. 242 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, with the best recommendations. Apply at 46 Pine-st., third story, back, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as first-class cook, who has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor, back room.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK, fully competent for the entire charge of the dispensing and prescription business. Apply at No. 794 3d-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., or from 7 to 10 P. M., for two days.

A FARMER.—A MAN WHO WILL WORK AND take charge of a gentleman's place, can find a good home and fair wages by addressing ECONOMY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office. Give reference and where formerly employed. Single preferred.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man (German) to take care of horses, work in the garden, and make himself generally useful, about 10 miles from the City. Apply to J. J. MORRIS, corner University-place and 12th-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock to-day.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE; AMERICAN or Scotch preferred. Those who are experienced in taking care of children, willing to go in the country during the Summer, and have good references, may apply at 192 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. None but Protestants need apply.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One who is a Protestant, with good recommendations; who is young, neat and healthy; thoroughly understands her business and is willing to go into the country for the Summer, may find a good situation by calling at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn. None need apply unless possessing the above qualifications.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO ATTEND AN office and errands; one who has some experience preferred, and whose parents live down town. Salary very small. Address, with the names of former employers, F. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with good City reference, to attend a confectionary store at No 171 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862.—$5,000 for sale in one lot by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, and 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF UNITED STATES Demand Treasury Notes bought at the highest premium by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

A WIDOW LADY (AMERICAN) OF THE highest respectability, having a bright and remarkably intelligent girl ten years old, would like to have her brought up and educated in a gentleman's family. Call on Mrs. CROWELL, No. 132 Forsyth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MADAME CELESTE'S
MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, BY J. B. BUCKSTONE,
With new and appropriate SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES and other appointments, by the best artists, entitled
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST;
OR, A
GIPSY'S STORY!

This piece has been in preparation and rehearsal for several weeks, and is produced at
AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

The various characters are represented by the talented artists of the Museum Company, including Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Misses Allford and Waters, Messrs. Nagle, Jamison, Bridgeman, Hadaway, Brooks, Clarke, &c., &c. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND
EVERY EVENING AT ¼ TO 8.
☞ ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY!
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR!

Only six years old, who rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, addresses, &c., giving every expression of the author, whether it be *argumentative, declamatory* or *pathetic*, with a fidelity unsurpassed even by the most accomplished orators. He will give specimens of his oratory between the acts, at every performance in the Lecture-room, and on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
will hold his levées at all hours, and give a variety of interesting performances. Also an exhibition day and evening.

THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.

June 3, $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.
☞ Don't fail to read advertisement of
THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1862, when upward of
$2,205 WILL BE PAID IN PREMIUMS
FOR THE
BEST SPECIMEN OF DOGS, INCLUDING EVERY BREED OF DOG KNOWN.
This will undoubtedly be one of the
MOST EXCITING and INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS
ever seen on this continent.

Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that FRANCIS BUTLER, Esq., the renowned Dog-Breeder and Delineator, has consented to have on exhibition during the entir show, choice specimen pairs of every known breed, from the GIANT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND to the diminutive dwarf TERRIER, comprising some thirty different breeds, his being the only instance in the known world where the whole canine fraternity have been represented in one family group. Other gentlemen owning rare and pure-bred Dogs, of great beauty, have also agreed to exhibit them.

☞ Stalls have been fitted up in the Museum for the accommodation of TWO THOUSAND DOGS. They will be so arranged as to be seen to the best advantage, and yet not be within reach of visitors, or of each other.

The highest premium to be paid is
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The other premiums amount to
☞ $1,205 MORE! ☜
☞ $1,205 MORE! ☜
☞ $1,205 MORE! ☜

The number of dogs exhibited will be limited to 100 of each class.

Persons desirous of exhibiting their dogs will secure NUMBERED CERTIFICATES on application at the ticket office of the Museum, entitling them to the entry of their dogs, on depositing $1, as evidence of good faith. Said dollar will be returned on the last day of the exhibition.

For full particulars obtain free circulars at the Museum.

THE NEGLECTED PICTURE,
BY WM. M. DAVIS.
This famous picture of Jeff. Davis is now on exhibition in the gallery of BALL, BLACK & CO.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 25 Jay-st. to No. 7 Beech-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HER DAY and Boarding School for Young Ladies from No. 38 to No. 40 Union-square, next door to the house she formerly occupied.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—J. GROSHON HERRIOT, DENTIST, has removed his office from Spring-st. to the southeast corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Entrance, 47 7th-av.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.—B. F. BEEKMAN & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 85 Chambers-st. to Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.—WILSON'S Patent Cut, at prices to suit the times, and of very superior quality, cut from very choice woods; also, black walnut, maple and birch veneers. The trade respectfully invited to call.
S. B. WILSON,
No. 159 Goerck-st., corner 3d-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE THE CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
} Commissioners.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

apparently in the centre of Fort Jackson, and after it broke out there was no further firing from either fort. At nightfall a signal was made from the *Harriet Lane* for the schooners to cease operations, and the night was passed in quiet, without even a fire-raft appearing to disturb our repose.

In the evening I visited several of the vessels to collect incidents of the fight. I found that each of them had had several narrow escapes from the flying shot, but only one had been struck, excepting those to which I have previously referred. A solid 8-inch ball came on board the schooner *Arletta*, Capt. Thos. Smith, lodging between the mortars and its bed. The ball carried away the right leg of James Laver, who was loading the mortar at the time, and for a time rendered the mortar unserviceable. Poor Laver died two hours after he received the injury, and his body was the same evening committed to the dark waters of the river.

Capt. Porter informed me that there were 1,500 shells expended by the bomb schooners on the first day of the seige, in addition to which the gunboats must have fired at least 500. The *Owasco* alone sent 100 from her 11-inch gun, and 37 from her rifle, and only retired when her supply of ammunition was exhausted.

I had almost forgotten to mention an incident of the first day's fight, which had an inspiriting effect upon the men. The steam-yacht *Saxon*, a dispatch boat belonging to Gen. Butler's Expedition, arrived with information that the General was below with 8,000 troops for the purpose of occupying the forts after the navy had taken them. She brought news which we were all credulous enough to swallow without a grain of salt, to the effect that Burnside had captured Norfolk, and the *Merrimac* had been sunk by the *Monitor*. Commodore Farragut telegraphed the statement to the entire fleet, and its circulation occasioned such an outburst of enthusiasm, which found vent in cheering of the kind that men-of-war's men only know how to give, as I have never before witnessed. I hope the news is true, but after careful inquiry I could trace it to no more certain source than Madam Rumor.

Following is a list of the troops now in the river:

On the steam-transport *Mississippi*—Maj.-Gen. Butler and Staff. Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones; Thirty-first Massachusetts, Col. Gooding; Everett's Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

On the steam transport *Matanzas*—Brig.-Gen. Phelps and Staff. Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Cahill, and Holcomb's Second Vermont Battery.

On the sailing transport *Great Republic*, towed hither by the United States gunboat *J. P. Jackson*—Brig.-Gen. Williams and Staff. Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMillan; Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, and the Sixth Michigan Regiment, Col. Cortinas.

On the sailing-transport *North America*, towed hither by the steamer *Mississippi*—Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Dudley; one company Reed's and one company of Durivage's Cavalry.

On the transport ship *E. Wilde Farley*, towed hither by the *Matanzas*—Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Deming.

These troops left Ship Island on the 16th inst., and arrived off Pass a l'Outre on the morning of the 17th, but there not being sufficient water for the large ships to cross the bar, Gen. Butler sent them down to the Southwest Pass. All these vessels are now at the head of the Passes, save the *Great Republic*, whose great draught prevented her passage of the bar. These soldiers are in high spirits at the prospect of having something to do. Anything in the way of a change from their desolate encampment at Ship Island proves acceptable.

United States Schooner Dan Smith,
Off Pilot-Town, Mississippi River,
Friday evening, April 25, 1862.

When I closed my letter yesterday I had no idea that I should be down here at Pilot-Town, in my old quarters, more than twenty miles from the scene of the bombardment. But such is the fact. The mortar flotilla, with which I have been more especially connected, was ordered suddenly, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to get under way, and repair to this place, where most of the vessels are now at anchor. The reason for this unexpected order is explained by the circumstance that an immense floating battery, iron-clad and heavily armed, survived the fire of our fleet as it ran the gauntlet of the forts, and could be seen a mile or two above us, with no adequate force to interpose, should its rebel masters attempt to clear us out of the river. With every confidence in the capacity of the mortar schooners to defend themselves against ordinary enemies, Capt. Porter was of opinion that it would be sheer recklessness to allow them to remain where they were certainly exposed to an attack from this invulnerable arrangement, which would have the game entirely in its hands. Our retreat was decided upon particularly because there is really no need, under existing circumstances, of keeping up the siege of the forts. We have the rebel garrison in a trap, from which it is impossible to extricate themselves, and a few days more or less for them to hold the forts is of no material consequence. Here the mortar vessels are perfectly secure. This formidable battery at the forts is an unwieldy contrivance. It is constructed of a New-Orleans dry-dock, and is unmanageable in a tide-way. Should it venture down the river, we have an open sea by which to avoid it. As it would be impossible to get it back again, a sufficient force could be brought to destroy it.

Since we came down I have learned that this schooner has been selected to convey dispatches from Capt. Porter to our Consul at Havana, whence they will be forwarded to the Government. She is to leave early in the morning, and availing myself of the courtesy of her commander, who has yielded his cabin for my accommodation, I shall write as fully as possible concerning our affairs. Skipping over the details of the five days and nights' bombardment, which in any case would be wearisome to peruse, I shall narrate the events connected with yesterday's movements, as far as I know them from personal observation and from the statements of others.

There is no doubt that Commodore Farragut with a large squadron, is now at New-Orleans. Read the following letter, a copy of which I was permitted to make. It was written when the Flag-officer was warm from the conflict, and the words have the ring of true metal in them:

Dear Porter: We had a rough time of it, as Boggs will tell you, but, thank God, the number of killed and wounded was very small, considering. This ship had two killed and eight wounded. We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her and the old *Mississippi*, but the ram backed out when she saw the *Mississippi* coming at him so rampantly, and he dodged her and ran on shore, whereupon Smith put two or three broadsides through him and knocked him all to pieces. The ram pushed a fire raft on to me, and in trying to avoid it I ran the ship on shore. He again pushed the fire raft on me, and got the ship on fire all along one side. I thought it was all up with us, but we put it out and got off again, proceeding up the river, fighting our way. We have destroyed all but two of the gunboats, and these will have to surrender with the forts. I intend to follow up my success and push for *New-Orleans* and then come down and attend to the forts, so you hold them in *statu quo* until I come back. I think if you send a flag of truce and demand their surrender they will yield, for their intercourse with the city is cut off. We have cut the wires above the Quarantine and are now going ahead. I took 300 or 400 prisoners at Quarantine. They surrendered and I paroled them not to take up arms again. I could not stop to take care of them. If the General will come up to the bayou and land a few men or as many as he pleases, he will find two of our gunboats there to protect him from the gunboats that are at the forts. I wish to get to the English Turn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two above nearer New-Orleans. They will not be idle and neither will I. You supported us most nobly. Very truly yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

To Capt. D. D. Porter, Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

This dispatch was brought to Capt. Porter this afternoon by Capt. Boggs, late Commander of the *Varuna*, whose vessel was sunk in the action. From Capt. Boggs I obtained some further information. He stated that, before the *Varuna* sank, she destroyed alone six of the rebel steamers, of which he learned the names of four, viz.: The *William H. Webb*, *Palmetto*, *Phenix* and *Jackson*. As he passed the forts, Capt. Boggs, as well as all the other vessels, received their fire. The *Richmond*, and one or two more of the large steam-sloops, slowed down and poured three or four broadsides each into the enemy. The *Varuna* did not wait after delivering two broadsides, but passed directly on into a hornet's nest of rebel gunboats which were a mile or two above. She was assailed by these two or three at a time, in ram-fashion, butting at her with their iron-cased prows, and several large holes were made in her. As long as his vessel floated Capt. Boggs fought gallantly with his guns, and drove the enemy's steamers ashore where they were fired by their own crews. One of the *Varuna's* shot disabled still another steamer by making a hole in her boiler, and this vessel surrendered to the *Oneida*, who took her officers and crew prisoners. The *Varuna's* last guns were fired when her decks were under water, and no clothing or other property was saved by a soul on board. There were three of the *Varuna's* crew killed in the action, and seven wounded, two of whom are not expected to survive their injuries. Including the ram, there were eleven of the rebel steamers destroyed, and the Captain of the ram is a prisoner on board the *Mississippi*.

After the fight, the whole squadron repaired to the Quarantine anchorage, which is seven miles above the forts. There the dead were buried and the wounded made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The number of our killed and wounded is estimated by Capt. Boggs at about 125, and 17 of these belonged to the *Richmond*. He thinks that the loss on the side of the rebels was enormous. The chain cables which were fastened on the outside of our vessels proved an admirable protection to their machinery, as in every case where the shot struck them it bounded off without penetrating. A great deal of damage was done to us by the floating dock of the rebels, to which I have before adverted; and although many broadsides were discharged at it, they had no effect whatever upon its iron sides.

At Quarantine Station our squadron found a large quantity of coal, sufficient for their use for a long time. All the vessels, save two gunboats, started for New-Orleans at 12 o'clock, at which hour they had repaired damages and made themselves ready for another encounter.

Capt. Boggs came down from the squadron in a small boat, having picked his way through a bayou out of the river, and pulled along Back Bay, in the rear of Fort St. Philip. He was guided by a soldier whom he took prisoner, and was twenty-six hours making the passage. This soldier, like almost all who have been taken prisoners, said that he had been forced to enlist. He does not believe that there are any batteries above the forts to impede the progress of our fleet to New-Orleans. Above the city, at Lafayette, is a heavy battery on the river, to prevent Commodore Foote coming down.

Having related all that I have heard of our movements above the forts, I must now return to what occurred below before the fleet started. This, however, is one of the cases in which it is excusable to begin a story at the wrong end. The mortar fleet, worn out by unceasing toil, had been greatly dissatisfied for the past day or two, because the large vessels took no part in the action. The men were completely jaded with their labors, without receiving much encouragement as to the advantage which had resulted therefrom. It was really a pitiful sight to go on board the schooners and look at them. I have seen them when relieved from duty so exhausted that they did not attempt to go below, but, dropping upon the deck, seek sleep amid the infernal din of the firing. At each discharge the vessels shivered and vibrated as if each plank and timber were hung upon hinges, making everything movable dance and clatter, the lateral concussion of the atmosphere being forcible enough to shatter, as it did, bulwarks and other light woodwork, and striking upon the tympanum with a painful ring, productive of headache and deafness. It required heroes to endure this long-continued strain upon the physical organization, and as such I shall always look upon these mortar-men. I verily believe that if the forts could not have been reduced except through their agency, that every man would have continued at his post unmurmuringly; but it was tantalizing to see those large vessels quietly at anchor, when it was plain to understand that they must eventually take part in the conflict. There seemed to be no excuse for the delay. The chain barrier had been cut three nights before, and the old hulks which supported it were trailing along the river-bank, where the tide had swept them. When it became known positively on Wednesday night that Commodore Farragut would certainly move his squadron at 2 o'clock the next morning, everybody was made happy, and the wearied men looked eagerly for the moment which was to bring them relief.

The night was calm and starlight; the serenity of the scene being rudely broken upon every ten minutes by the bang of a mortar from each of the vessels of the division on watch, which awakened echoes and rolled the sound in reverberating waves far down the river. The rebels all day had preserved an ominous silence. Not a single gun had been fired from either fort, and the fact argued that they had either evacuated their position, or were reserving their ammunition in anticipation of the grand attack. For myself I could not think of sleep, because of my anxiety for the success of the momentous undertaking which was soon to commence. I passed the slow hours in gazing at the dark outlines of the vessels. A death-like stillness hung over every ship, unrelieved by the faintest glimmer of lamplight. There were no warm colors in the picture, and its cold, dreary aspect was suggestive of any but pleasant thoughts. Precisely at two o'clock two signal lanterns were hoisted upon the *Hartford's* mizzen peak, and in a few moments the voices of the boatswains rang clearly over the river, "up all hammocks," which meant that the men were to forego their sleep and get the ships under-weigh. There was some delay in getting up anchors, and ranging into position, and it was not until 3½ o'clock that the vessels began to move, which they did in three divisions, in order as follows:

The steam-sloops *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Sciota*, *Iroquois*, *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Itasca* and *Winona*. These vessels were especially under the direction of Commodore Farragut, and were to fire upon Fort Jackson.

The steam-sloops *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida* and *Varuna*, and the gunboats *Katahdin*, *Kineo*, *Wissahicon* and *Cayuga*, under Capt. Bailey, of the *Colorado*, composed the Second Division, to operate against Fort Philip.

The *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Owasco*, *Miami*, *Clifton* and *Jackson*, comprised the Third Division, under Capt. Porter. These were to take a position from which they could pour an enfilading fire of grape and shrapnel into Fort Jackson, and they were joined by the *Portsmouth*, sloop-of-war, a sailing vessel, which only could reach her position in spite of the exertions of her officers and crew, in time to deliver one broadside.

As soon as the vessels got under headway a furious fire was thrown in the direction of the forts from the whole line of mortar vessels, which seemed to shake the very waters, and at times I could count nine bombs at once in their flight as they twinkled through the air, radiantly as falling stars. The rebels seemed cognizant of our coming, for the foremost of the fleet had scarcely got abreast of the line of fire from the forts when signal rockets were made from St. Philip, and shot began to fall rapidly upon them. For a time there was no reply; but soon we could hear the noise of the broadsides, which sounded, in comparison to the bombs, like a pack of Chinese fire-crackers let off together.

I had got a boat's crew, and ventured along the river bank as near to the forts as was prudent, in order to get a fair sight of the engagement: but I could make out nothing distinctly. Broad flashes of light momentarily burst through banks of clouds on the horizon, which resembled sheet lightning on a sultry day. A fire raft cast a lurid glare near Fort St. Philip, and for half an hour the din was terrible. Pandemonium could scarcely be more awe-inspiring. At the end of that time it began to grow lighter, and I soon saw the *Harriet Lane*, with Capt. Porter, and all the vessels of his Division, coming rapidly down the river.

Behind them were the gunboats *Kennebec*, *Winona* and *Itasca*, which had been unable to pass beyond the forts. The *Itasca* at the time was under a shower of shell from Fort St. Philip. I afterward ascertained that when she was directly under the guns of the fort a shot passed through her boiler, and this rendered her unable to proceed. On her way down she was exposed to a raking fire, and received thirteen shots below her water line. Singularly enough, only two men were injured on board of her. Their names are Richard Kane, captain of the hold, who was struck by a splinter, and Raney, a fireman, who was scalded upon his arm and face by the escape of steam. On the *Winona*, Alexander Taylor, a boatswain's mate, was cut in two by a shot, and five others of the crew were badly wounded. The *Kennebec* was struck several times, but none on board were hurt.

It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mortars, which had kept up their fire incessantly, were signalized to cease. Then a report was spread that the larger part of the squadron had passed beyond the forts, and cheers upon cheers of exultation made the welkin ring. I visited the *Harriet Lane*, and learned that, although she had been exposed to a furious fire, no damage of consequence had resulted to the vessel. One shot had cut her rigging, and another had struck the brass hand-rail on the bridge between her paddle-boxes. A piece of the rail about six inches long was broken off and forced through the body of Michael Fitzgerald, the second captain of the after pivot gun, producing a wound which he did not long survive. The same fragment of metal also struck Geo. W. Hudson, one of the gun's crew, breaking his thigh, and making the amputation of his leg necessary.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock, I went on board the *Owasco*, with Capt. Guest, who had been commissioned by Capt. Porter to go with a flag of truce up to the forts and demand their unconditional surrender. We approached Fort St. Philip within a mile, when we were fired upon rapidly five times. I confess that I had anticipated something of this sort, and was not, therefore, unprepared. We immediately hauled down our flag of truce, returned, but in half an hour afterward a gig came down from the rebel fort, flying the rebel flag astern and a white flag in the bow, and containing a pale young man, with bushy hair, in the uniform coat of a First Lieutenant of artillery, with a somewhat seedy cap and pantaloons of coarse corduroy. Capt. Guest went to meet our visitor, and their conference lasted a few minutes. The crew of the rebel boat was of more motley appearance than I can describe. Their clothes were soiled and ragged. One wore a red shirt, one a white and the other two gray shirts. One had a black slouched hat, and the others violet colored military caps. We waited after the rebels went back to the fort until they came back with an answer to our demand for surrender. On returning, the rebel was invited on board the *Owasco*, and delivered his message there. Of course he was the cynosure of all eyes, and he appeared to be greatly abashed at the position in which he found himself. He brought word that Col. Higginson, the commander of Fort Philip, considered our terms wholly inadmissible, and that the fort would never surrender. He also offered an apology in behalf of his superior officer, for firing upon the flag of truce, assuring us that it was done by mistake—the color of the flag having been indistinguishable. When the young Lieutenant, whose name, I believe, is Kennedy, of the First Louisiana Artillery, left the vessel, he allowed his boat to drop down a considerable distance into our lines, pretending that his men were unable to row against the current. Undoubtedly his object was to make a reconnoissance of our forces, and as soon as his shrewdness was observed, we ran toward him. Capt. Guest remarked, "I must give you a tow," and passing a rope to the boat, we soon took him nearly up to the fort. In this way we observed as much as he, the river being strewed with wrecks of steamers and half-consumed fire-rafts. It was not long after the rebel answer had been returned to Capt. Porter, before the bombs were again howling in the direction of the forts, and the firing continued until the mortar-fleet was ordered down the river.

The causalties in the mortar-fleet during this siege have been remarkably few; one killed and six wounded covers all. One of the schooners, the *Mario J. Carlton*, was sunk by a round shot the second day of the bombardment, but nobody was hurt. Her commander, Capt. Jack, is a plucky man, but apparently somewhat unfortunate during his connection with the navy. His vessel was dismasted off Hatteras on her voyage out from New-York; at Pilot-Town his boat capsized and he was nearly drowned, and then his vessel was sunk at her anchorage. Capt. Jack's temper is elastic, however, and he don't seem to care about these things. Since he has lost his command he has displayed a great deal of energy in rendering assistance wherever his services were needed.

We have had more collisions among the gunboats during the past few days than I could count on the ends of my fingers. The *Sciota* and *Miami* have each lost a mast, and anchors, boats and bulwarks have been rendered scarce generally. These misfortunes are of a minor sort, and are due almost entirely to the hazardous navigation, in a strong tideway, among so vast a fleet. As far as losing the masts is concerned, that makes no very great difference, for nearly all the gunboats have been deprived of their spars on purpose in order that they may not prove so good a mark to fire at. These gunboats all look alike, apparently having been cast in the same mold. The better to distinguish, large numbers are painted in white on their smoke-stacks, thus: 1, *Sciota*; 2, *Winona*; 3, *Kineo*; 4, *Wissahicon*; 5, *Kennebec*; 6, *Pinola*; 7, *Itasca*; 8, *Katahdin*; 9, *Cayuga*.

The sloop *Oneida*, Capt. Lee, has had some rough experiences. On the second day of the bombardment she was struck on the starboard side forward by a solid 32-pounder, which lodged in her water-ways, where it is firmly imbedded. The same day a 10-inch solid shot struck her in the after-pivot port, carrying away the stancheons, injuring the after-pivot carriage, and, bounding along the deck, seriously injured nine men.

Severely Wounded—J. A. Miller, seaman, hand amputated; Chas. D. Murphy, ordinary seaman, contusion and fracture; John Moir, seaman, contusion and internal injuries; Geo. Scott, ordinary seaman, contusion; Richard Graham, seaman, extensive contusion; Edward Perry, seaman, contusion.

Slightly Wounded—Henry Cooper, marine; Robt Woodruff, landsman; John A. Martin, landsman.

The very next day a shell passed through the *Oneida's* smoke-stack, taking off the right arm and right leg of John Winn, of Brooklyn, signal quartermaster. Winn will probably recover, although he is maimed shockingly.

I could write much more, but the vessel is underweigh, and I must leave or go in her. I imagine I had better stay. H. J. W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORTS.

Fort Jackson, which is by far the stronger work, is a regular pentagonal bastioned fortification, having two fronts bearing on the river, and three on the land side. The land fronts have each a glacis and covered way, and the channel is commanded by a battery of twenty-five guns. A wet ditch, from forty to seventy feet wide, and six feet deep, surrounds the main work on the river, and a similar ditch, one hundred and fifty feet wide, the land fronts. There is also a wet ditch, six feet deep, and thirty feet wide, around the channel-bearing battery. The two channel-bearing fronts have each eight casemate guns, which are the only casemated ones in the work. The ditches are defended by 24-pounder howitzers at either flank. The parapet is carried across the gorge of the bastion, so that there is no flank parapet defence. The bastions are only arranged for musketry fire from the walls. The main work of the lower battery mounts in the aggregate one hundred and twenty-five guns, of which one hundred bear on the channel. There was a one-story brick citadel within the fort, having two tiers of loop-holes for musketry defence, the walls of which are five feet thick. The entrance to the work is by a wooden bridge on the west side, connected with a draw-bridge ten feet wide.

Fort St. Philip consists of a main work and two attached batteries, which bear respectively up and down the river. The principal work is irregular in form, having seventeen faces. It is surrounded by a wet ditch six feet deep and from twenty to thirty feet wide. At the foot of the glacis is a ditch from seventy to one hundred and forty feet wide. There is a glacis and covered way entirely around the fort. Outside of the principal ditch is another, which was dug to furnish earth for the levee, and this is twenty feet wide and four feet deep. Fort St. Philip mounts one hundred guns, of which seventy-five bear on the channel. All of the guns are mounted *en barbette*. The scarp works have been strengthened by relief arches, which are pierced with loop-holes for musketry.

Both forts are built of brick. The guns of Fort Jackson are 25 feet above the level of the river, and those of St. Philip 19 feet. The guns of the outer batteries of both forts are 14 feet above the river. When the rebels took possession of these forts there were only 36 guns mounted, none of which were of larger calibre than 32-pounders. All the carriages were poor. The plans for completing these forts were stolen from the Custom-house at New-Orleans, just after the rebellion broke out, and the works were finished in accordance with the original intention. From centre to centre of the forts the distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the river between them half a mile in width.

Johnson K. Duncan, who commanded these strongholds, was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, from Ohio. He graduated in 1849, fourth in his class. He was appointed to the artillery corps and stationed at Eastport, Me., afterwards in Texas. He received his commission, and accepted a position as Chief of Artillery, in Wall's liberating army in Northern Mexico. Afterwards he became connected with Major-Gen. G. W. Smith, of the rebel army, ex-Street Commissioner of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, also rebel, in Quitman's filibustering expedition. Next he became Smith's clerk during his superintendence of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans and when Smith vacated the office, he succeeded him. In 1858, when New-Orleans attempted to reform her municipal affairs by establishing a Vigilance Committee, Duncan was chosen leader of the organization. Subsequently, he was appointed State Engineer of Louisiana, and he held this position up to the time when he accepted his General's commission.

THE TWO LOST SHIPS.

Our naval loss at the battle on the Lower Mississippi was but two boats, the *Varuna* and *Maria J. Carlton*.

The *Varuna* was a new vessel mounting twelve 32-pounders and two rifled pivot-guns. She was built at the Westervelt Yard in this City, and is commanded by Commander J. L. Baggs, a native of New-Jersey, and formerly in command of the mail steamship *Illinois*. The *Varuna* had a crew of 148 men.

The *Maria J. Carlton* was a schooner of 178 tons, built of white oak and chestnut, in 1856, in East Haddam, Conn., and run formerly as a packet between Boston and this City. She was purchased by the Government last Fall, and altered into a mortarboat, at Secor's ship-yard. When the *Maria J. Carlton* left this port, she was officered as follows:

C. E. Jack, Acting Master Commanding; D. F. O'Brien, T. B. Johnson and A. Adler, Acting Master's Mates.

Before entering the navy, Capt. Jack was engaged in the ship brokerage business, in this City.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Repetitions of the Rumor of the Evacuation of Corinth, &c.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 7.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo, 7th inst., says:

The rumor of the evacuation of Corinth, and its occupation by the Federals, is repeated by every arrival of deserters.

There is now no doubt that Beauregard, while holding his forces in line of battle, is gradually falling back on Grand Junction.

The opinion gains ground that there will be no general engagement between the two armies at their present position.

By an arrival from Fort Henry we learn that it is probable that less than two hundred of the Nebraska cavalry were captured in the recent skirmish with the rebels who were under Clay, instead of Jeff. Thompson as at first reported. The affair occurred twelve miles west of Hinman, on the opposite side of the river from Fort Henry. A strong force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Failure of the Rebels in the Exchange of Prisoners—Movements of the Rebel Gunboats—The Merrimac, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 6.

The flag of truce, which went up James River yesterday morning to receive released prisoners, returned to-day without having accomplished its object. The boat anchored all night off Day's Point. No prisoners were seen and no explanation received. This is the third time Gen. Wool has been deceived in regard to the release of these prisoners.

The *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* passed down the river past the flag of truce at 1½ o'clock this morning, bound to Norfolk.

The gunboat *Teazer* came alongside yesterday afternoon to ascertain the object of the flag of truce. The *Teazer* is armed with one 100-pounder Parrot gun. All the officers of the *Teazer* were, with one exception, drunk.

The flag of truce came down to Newport's News this forenoon for instructions, and was ordered to return to Old Point, which she did.

A dispatch was received here this morning from Newport's News that the *Merrimac* was in sight. The *Monitor*, &c., all got ready, but the *Merrimac* has not yet been seen here.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, May 7.

The Norwegian corvette *Nepion* arrived this morning, and the commander visited Gen. Wool. Salutes were exchanged.

The *Merrimac* came out to-day, but did nothing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A Reconnoissance Toward Harrisonburgh—A Party of Ashby's Cavalry Routed—Ten Killed and Six taken Prisoners.

New Market, Va., Wednesday, May 7.

Yesterday afternoon, a detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Harrisonburgh. When five miles this side they encountered upwards of 200 of Ashby's Cavalry. They charged upon them and pursued them within two miles of town. Ten rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and Battalion Adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair.

An officer from Mount Jackson, this morning, says the guard at the bridge near the town reports that the guerrilla cavalry attempted last night to burn the bridge, but were repulsed. There is no official confirmation yet.

Nothing but small rebel pickets are seen in the neighborhood of the Columbian Bridge in the Luray Valley.

The weather is cool and pleasant. The sick are improving.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Congregational Social Reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening at 7 o'clock. Among the speakers announced are Dr. Thompson, Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Eells and Wm. Allen Butler, Esq. The plan of combining short, pithy addresses with sociability, singing and instrumental music, is an attractive feature of this meeting. Judging from the well-known character of these previous annual gatherings, and the recent brilliant victories of our armies, there will probably be a commingling of patriotism and religion on this occasion.

Brooklyn Court Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 41, 117.

Important Arrest of a Rebel Officer.—Surveyor Andrews and his Deputy, W. Brown, in company with Officer O'Keefe, boarded the *Columbia*, yesterday, upon her arrival from Havana, and took into custody a young man who gave his name as John Wm. Hammond, upon the charge of being an officer in the rebel army. The officers immediately searched his baggage and found several sword belts; also, a belt-plate, upon which the letters "C. S. A." were very handsomely engraved. The Surveyor asked him where his sword was, to which question the accused answered he did not know. After some delay it was ascertained that he had given it in charge to one of the porters. The porter was then found. At first he denied all knowledge of the weapon, but finally produced it from a dark, out-of-the-way place in the hold of the vessel. When the sword was brought to light, the young rebel officer began to tremble very violently, and, in a low tone, remarked to some of the bystanders that he was afraid he was in a scrape. The articles seized were given in charge to Collector Barney, and the prisoner was conveyed to Police Headquarters. He says that he is 28 years of age, and a native of Sullivan County, in this State. Several of the passengers who came on from Havana in the same steamer, state that the prisoner was very zealous in the advocacy of the rebel cause during the entire passage. It is pretty well known that he left this City some weeks ago with the intention of going to Cuba, where he hoped to fall in with a vessel about to run the blockade, and by this means to gain the soil of "Secessia;" but failing in this, he concluded to return to New-York. Another party, who appeared to be a companion of Hammond, was also arrested and conveyed to Police headquarters.

American musical stock—or musical stock that has received the stamp of currency over here—is at a premium in London this season. Miss Kellogg and Mme. Guarabella are among the *prime donne* advertised at her Majesty's theatre, where, also, Gassier (*Mari*) is engaged; whilst it is said that little Patti is being nibbled at late.

[Advertisement.]
Mme. Celeste's great Drama, "The Flowers of the Forest," is drawing crowds to Barnum's Museum, every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
A Double Triumph.—[illegible] are Knox's [illegible] good society, and a recommendation to popular appreciation; and the best of it is, it only costs $3 to become the possessor of one of them. Knox's establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—The Summer number, with valuable additions and splendid improvements; intrinsically and emphatically the largest, best, most complete, and elegant Fashion Magazine in the world, now ready. Do not fail to see the advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Barnum's Great Dog-Show, next week, is attracting universal attention. The public are half dog crazy, and the Museum will be more crowded than ever.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—O. P. Fischer, Mr. Tucker, H. Claussen, J. P. C. Thompson, L. W. Murdfeit, A. McCarty, F. S. Macias, wife and 3 children and servant; S. La Vayen, J. W. O'Shaugnessy, Mrs. M. J. Cody, Mrs. C. Roberts, T. Brooks and family, L. Herendin, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Miss Douglass, Miss L. Fernandez, C. H. Morrell, wife, 3 children and 2 servants; D. W. Teller, D. S. Shelton, Jr., Mrs. M. de J. Arozarena, daughter and servant; Mrs. Chaplaw and servant, Miss A. Bishop, Miss M. Bishop, T. Elesharot, P. Gener, J. M. Yriarte and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ponvert and servant, Miss A. Sola, R. Baker, Jr., and wife, Miss Heredia, Mrs. M. F. Donnelly, Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. J. T. Sanchez, Mrs. M. Murray, J. M. Sievens, M. Jaffe, E. Despaigne, H. Zuberbier, C. Nimms, G. Littell, H. R. Doring, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. E. Otis, Miss E. Ironeux, Mrs. M. Ansurch and 2 children; E. Doize, R. Prentice, A. Warbury, R. Costillo, F. de Loynas, lady, son and servant, Mrs. J. J. Souther, Mrs. Nichols, J. V. Brits, lady and two children, E. Castillo, Z. Teller, Charles Edmonston, C. Morrell, A. Regil, R. F. Camprezam, W. C. Fife, M. Martin, Mrs. Reichman and two children; Miss S. Phinney, J. Caffin, C. Sanburn, A. de Cardenas, wife and two servants, D. H. Monck, E. Bruckner, G. Gordon, L. Beckel, E. W. Caryl, Mrs. A. Betancourt, G. Van Wagenen, G. M. Jones, G. Gerard and servant, C. Tapata, C. Rubens, J. Almenaque, L. Hernandes, J. Henage, D. Dowling, L. Pecontal, Mrs. M. Knight and child, Mr. Douglass and wife, M. Billings, J. A. Bolgiano, Mrs. E. Norris, J. W. Hammond, H. B. Jackson, J. Partridge, Bdel Hequero, F. Vivian, E. Jole, J. Hughes, L. McLellan, D. W. Hart, B. L. Gonsales, S. Caldee, G. Arlen, M. Ellers, J. Bogardus, P. Johnson, J. Evans, J. Madill, Mrs. M. Ross, Mrs. Kewen, J. B. Ward, S. K. Righter, Mrs. R. W. Shufeldt, three children and servant, L. G. Dromel, F. de Mars.

May 7—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. C. D. Allmond, Miss Carter, Mr. Schwencke, Hon. Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Rawle, Capt. Lawrence, B. Wright, J. Barnes, J. Starr, P. Hoffman, lady and 2 sons, J. Sharples, Mr. Gostenhoffer, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Hibdean, Mr. Bigland, T. Gough, Mrs. Gough and son, G. Campbell, J. Alexander, S. Bourne, T. Greaves, Capt. Guttenburg, A. Tenetti, Mr. Gumbell, Miss Smith, Mr. Holman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 02 | Moon sets..... 1 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 56 | Hell Gate.... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Orozimbo, Townsend, Acapulco, Hallett & Carman; Adriatic, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Weston Merritt, Robinson, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess; F. B. Cutting, Molony, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brigs Karnak, Downing, Xibara, Owen & Carneigle; Paulina, (Port.,) Caulpos, Welford, Hallett & Brun; Machias, Shoppy, Nuevitas, Owen & Carneigle.

Schooner United, Vail, New-London, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steam transport Haze, Capt. J. E. Williams, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool April 26, via Queenstown 27th, at 5¼ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 28, 7 P. M., passed steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana May 3, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Cocks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool April 2, with mdse. and 336 passengers, all well, to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, Buenos Ayres March 13, with hides and wool to Geo. Savory & Co. Sld. in co. with bark La Plata. March 30, lat. 19 50 S., lon. 34 20, spoke ship Star of Brunswick, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for Australia, with passengers. April 4, lat. 2 40 S., lon. 37 15, spoke brig Mary E. Jones, from Rio Grande for New-York, 45 ds. out, all well.

Bark Johanne Kolkmann, (Ham.,) Roper, Amoy Jan. 22—passed Anjier Feb. 4, Cape Good Hope March 9, and St. Helena March 26—with teas to Olphant & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, ——, St. Vincent 13 ds., with hides and ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Henrietta, (of Baltimore,) Crowell, Rio Janeiro March 16, with coffee to order.

Bark Richard Denton, (of Turks Island,) Erskine, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Feb. 15, with hides and wool to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Bloomer, (Swed.,) Rudin, Cette 63 ds., with salt to order.

Brig Undine, (Dan.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Rankin. Had light winds nearly the whole passage. Was 30 ds. from Rio to the Equator, and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with thick fog and N. N. E. winds.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Mantanilla, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, St. John, P. R., April 23, with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Mayo, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Brig Roanoke, (of Baltimore,) Long, Buenos Ayres March 4, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Marshal Ney, Lilly, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. John Walker, (of New-Haven,) Bunnell, Havana April 20, with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin. April 29, lat. 23 40, lon. 82, spoke schr. J. C. Beal, from Charleston for Havana, with 130 bales cotton, in charge of a prize crew from steamer Santiago de Cuba, bound to Key West.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Goree, Cape de Verdes, April 11, with hides, &c., to E. R. Ware & Co.—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Jan. 1, on the outward passage, lat. 37 19, lon. 57 37, lost overboard William Cooper, colored, of Nassau, N. P.

Schr. Time, (Br., of Nassau,) Sawyer, Nassau, N. P., April 27, with cotton to Montell & Barto. The Confederate steamer Cecil sld. April 20, for a Southern port.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 4 ds., to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Armadillo, (of Portland,) Young, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Sarah R. Ivins, Reed, Forked River 2 ds., wood.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Jennings, Gibraltar 30 ds.
Brig C. W. Ring, from Cardenas.
Also, one ship, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

By the arrival at this port of the schr. Time, from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the steamship Karnak still remains ashore on the bar, with wreckers alongside.

Spoken, &c.

Altavela—brig, strg. S. E., May 2, lat. 33, lon. 72 20.

E. Churchill—bark, of Bangor, bound S., May 3, off Hatteras.

Thomas W. House—bark, of and from Boston, with troops—all well, May 5, lat. 38 45, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Goree, Cape de Verdes, April 11, bark Oregon, for Bassau in 4 ds.

At Bathurst, April 6, brig Richmond, of Bangor, from Cadiz, to load for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, March 13, ships Sharon, disthg.; St. George, do.; barks Archer, for Boston, about March 15; Whistling Wind, unc.; Sayone, (Marikets,) for Antwerp, ldg., (name changed;) Czarina, for Boston, March 30; Urania, for New-York, March 25; Glenburn, dischg.; Salacia, for Boston, 25th; Brothers, (Genara,) for Antwerp, ldg., (name changed;) brigs M. Herara, unc.; A. Wellington, for New-York, 21st; Josephine, dischg.; Moonlight, do.; Southerdo.; S. P. Smith, unc.; schr. W. S. Tisdale, for Rio Janeiro; F. Maybee, dischg.; also, ship G. W. Bourne, do.; bark Pyrmont, (Margaretta,) for New-York, via Montevideo, March 12.

At St. Johns, P. R., April 23, schrs. C. Ventozz, for Arecelbo, wtg. wind; Fred Howell, Mills, dischg.; Ellen Forester, Rhodes, do.; Addie E. Barnes, Bettsworth, do.

At Nassau, N. P., April 27, schrs. Arctic, M. Munson, and A. Kelly, all for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—John Bertram, at Cuxhaven; E. F. Graham, at Bremerhaven; "Foederis-Area," at Falmouth.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and also ladies' plain dresses; will be found competent; understands waiting on ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair-store.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

$7 00.
SEVEN DOLLARS PAID for a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the City of Richmond, by a volunteer of the Northern Army, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run.
A ball had passed through his leg, and the surgeons wished to amputate it; he objected, wishing to save his limb, if possible. His first thought was to cleanse his system, and purify his blood. He remembered how, on a former occasion,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
had restored him to health; he sought them of an apothecary, and was astonished to find the price *seven dollars per small box*. But he purchased them, although it took nearly all his money, and had the satisfaction of seeing his wound healed by their use.
This man bought twelve boxes from me in the month of April, to send to one of his comrades now before Yorktown.
Oh! how many valuable lives would be saved if our brave soldiers were properly supplied with these Pills. They could better resist the fatigue and exposure of camp life, and strike the more vigorously in the day of action; and, if wounded, the wound would sooner heal!
The subscriber has given to our noble Army of Volunteers, since the commencement of this war, *fifty thousand boxes of his Pills*, and now would suggest to the patriotic if it is not their duty to do something to supply a great want, daily felt, among the thousands who are fighting for our National existence.
A few doses give *life* and *health* to a diseased constitution! Thousands of our brave soldiers, now suffering, might be restored to health, and ready for active service *in one week*, if they would only take
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
In cases of Chills and Fever they are a sovereign cure, and never fail.
Reader, let not the Army suffer for want of this medicine; send it to them, and the sick will bless and thank you. B. BRANDRETH.
OFFICE IN CANAL-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY, (southwest side,) BRANDRETH HOUSE.
N. B.—Be sure and have none other than new style.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.
This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.
HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.
T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 9, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., from families removing, comprising a great variety of velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large quantity of stair rods. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Thursday evening.

LEFT IN A BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV. stage, at Fulton Ferry, on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a bundle containing a black silk dress pattern. The finder will receive a suitable reward on leaving it with A. B. FERRIS, Receiving Teller, Bank of New-York, corner of Wall and William sts.

EXPRESS WAGON.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a good second-hand express wagon—single horse. Any one having one to dispose of may find a customer by applying to JOHN BELL, Albion Brewery, 61st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Likewise, a good set of single harness wanted.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, steady young man, with the best of City reference, in City or country; will be found a good hand over horses; can drive well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be in every way generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference; is willing to assist in gardening, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 326 West 4th-st., harness-maker's. Call or address E. D., Box. No. 198 Times Office.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 187 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as child's nurse or to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 377 8th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to have the washing and ironing of a few families at their residences or in her own house, or would go out cleaning by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 283 West 33d-st., third floor.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.—A PARTY already established in the Produce and Provision business, wants a partner with $1,500 to $3,000. Address WESTERN, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.

AS ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, WITH CITY references, desires a situation, in City or country. Address WM. CRESIER, Station F, New-York Post-office.